The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

February 18, 1922, Cause No. 1621, Steele v. Kosel; adjourned one week.

" " " " " 1626, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; preliminary hearing waived; bail $500.00 pending trial.

" " " " " 1628, U. S. v. Cameron; plea of guilty.

" " " " " 1629, U. S. v. Donack; preliminary examination.

" " " " " 1630, U. S. v. Cooper; bail forfeited; no appearance on part of defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

February 18, 1922, Cause No. 1628, U. S. v. Cameron; dismissed with caution.

February 18, 1922, Cause No. 1629, U. S. v. Donack; held for trial in U. S. Court.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 15, 1922, Cause No. 1621, Steele v. Kosel and Kosel; answer.

" 15, " " " 1626, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; information; praecipe.

" 16, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 16, " " " 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corp.; summons to answer issued.

" 16, " " " 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe & Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 16, " " " 1570, In re Estate of Verne Small; inventory.

" 16, " " " 1629, U.S. v. Donack; complaint.

" 17, " " " 1628, U. S. v. Cameron; complaint.

" 17, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of attachment.

" 17, " " " 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corp.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 17, " " " 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe & Frank F. Bowe & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 18, " " " 1621, Steele v. Kosel and Kosel; answer to counterclaim.

" 18, " " " 1605, U. S. v. Curtis; order.

" 18, " " " 1609, U. S. v. Bowe; order; bond.

" 18, " " " 1628, U. S. v. Cameron; order.

" 18, " " " 1626, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; marshal's return of summons; order; bond.

" 18, " " " 1624, U. S. v. Hall; order.

" 18, " " " 1559, In re Estate of Joseph Seymour; affidavit of publication.

" 18, " " " 1630, U. S. v. Cooper; complaint;

" 20, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; confession of judgmeut.

" 20, " " " 1132, In re application of Oscar W. Nelson for change of name; affidavit of publication.

" 20, " " " 1406, In re Estate of John R. Hykes; affidavit of publication.

" 20, " " " 1416, In re Estate of Wilbur Charles Hooker; affiidavit of publication.

" 20, " " " 1487, In re Estate of Richard Davis Smart; affidavit of publication.

" 20, " " " 1631, In re Estate of John M. Flynn; depositions.

" 21, " " " 1416, In re Estate of Wilbur Charles Hooker; final account.

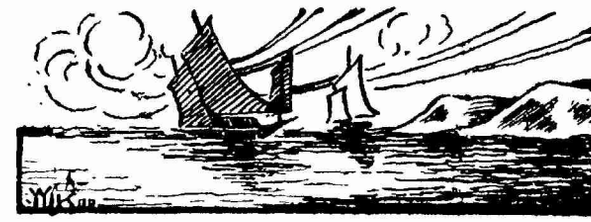
" 21, " " " 1631, In re Estate of John M. Flynn; petition; order; oath; bond; letters of administration.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: M. Bennett, Hongkong; P. B. Williams, Hongkong; D. Howes, London; Mr. and Mrs. Ellerbek, Denmark; N. Dickinson, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Stevens, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, London; H. Y. Miller, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hawkins, London; G. A. Wright, Singapore; Powell, London; Mr. and Mrs. Dumber, Peking; E. W. Mills, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Pape, Local; Mrs. M. M. Lamb, New York; Kaufman, Manila; M. de Peillow, Peking; Mex. Shoop, Shanghai; Dr. Hunger, Hongkong; Mrs. Knight, Manila; R. S. Cauvin, Shanghai; Roberts, Manila; J. Cowen, England; Mrs. Guest, Manila; Miss Guest, Manila; W. Holiday, Tientsin; V. A. Sently, New York; Mr. and Mrs E. H. Cooper, London; Miss Cooper, England; R. P. Luke, Hongkong; G. Towb; Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, New York; Miss E. Hendrey, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Froum, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. R. Otte, Rotterdam; H. Schmidt; A. Ribin; Samsonovich, Harbin; Giton, Hankow; A. Jenkins, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard, Local; Carlo Sulzer, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ouang, Peking; Shu, Peking; A. Demongety, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. Krieger, Rotterdam; H. Buckwell, Jr., Changsha; H. Grennall, London; Darlan, Yokohama; Mrs. Diestel, Berlin; A. V. Pettitt, Ningpo; Mrs. L. Martin, Nanking; A. K. Watson, England; Mr. and Mrs. Lantenschlager, Rotterdam; Mrs. Stark, Rotterdam; A. Wolf, Berlin; Mintz, Tientsin; A. W. Olsen, Tientsin; Mrs. Fisken, Peking; Wm. S. Foster, Tientsin; N. W. R. Rothe; A. H. Finwick Hankow; K. Veth, Kobe; F. Macke, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Danckowitz, Europe; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart; C. Nicolarsin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. E. Adams; J. Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; G. Adair; T. Adair; G. Adair; Miss Belbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brasor; Mrs. M. Breaker; C. W. Bernard; W. E. Bowerman; H. Brunthaler; Mrs. J W. Baldwin; F. H. Bridal; H. W. Beney; G. Bowack; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; E. Chen; E. F. Carling; Maj. F. M. Clark; P. Davie; J. S. Damazio; C. Elkinton; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Forbes; P. J. Fitzsimmons; F. A. Franks; F. W. Franks; Miss M. Furby; Miss Goodfellow; J. H. Grant; O. H. Gainsborough; S. Guttas; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Greenstone; C. N. Gray; Comdr. and Mrs. Golds-borough; N. S. Gaudin; T. Gaviestam; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Miss M. Hughes; J. N. Hederi; J. Harvie; P. Hiatt; Miss E. Hausheer; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hausheer; Capt. F. B. Hansen; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; S. M. Joseph; R. E. Jamison; W. J. Kenyon; S. G. Kirkland; C. E. Kohler; L. Kragh; W. J. Knight; T. W. Kydd; J. H. Lampert; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mrs. A. M. Lowe; H. Lewin; J. Lehman; Mdme. E. Laurent; C. Lawson; R. Luff; H. M. S. Man; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. J. Massebouef; D. C. MacMinn; Miss H. McCloskie; Mrs. Noodie; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy; H. G. Merchant; G. A. MacKion; C. Nopper; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; E. Pigni; A. V. Pinson; W. Rohd; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; Miss G. Richterman; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Richterman; P. J. Reilly; Dr. and Mrs. R. U. Redpath; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; J. M. Switzer; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; W. F. Simpson; Mrs. A. H. Skinner; Mrs. L. Slegman; W. J. Shanahan; J. H. Smith; W. G. Symmons; Miss K. Steelman; J. Stavers; D. G. Talbot; Mrs. T. Tetukoff; Mrs. L. Treadwell; A. White; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; Miss H. C. Wilson; J. N. Windle; F. W. Watson; S. Winn; Miss Wilkinson; L. Wegelin; S. S. Young.



中國留美學生月報

THE

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THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS AN U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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THE DIPLOMATIC POSITION OF China, if we are to take the words of the press and the negotiators at the Washington Conference as a basis of judgement, is decidedly improved and the nation is entering upon a new era of foreign relations and governmental progress. Roseate depictions have the nation emerging within the next ten or fifteen years from its prolonged stagnation as one of the world's most powerful democracies. The optimism with which China has been described to the Western world through the press, platform and international negotiations have brought an almost universal view that there is inherent in the nation and the people an indefinable something that will be the cause of the formation of a unified and staunch republic in the best sense of the term within a startlingly short time. Even residents in China are of the opinion that by some method or means, not yet disclosed, the nation will pass through an unprecedented transformation within the next decade. The optimism that is displayed is admirable but apparently lacking in a basis of either present or historical fact. The question which confronts every well-wisher of China is whether or not the nation can or will live up to these Western expectations and what will happen if it does not?

CHINA'S position today is more delicate than it has ever been from the standpoint of international intercourse. In one of the most excellent analytical outlines of the position of China and her people, *Hoping for China*, by W. S. A. Pott, that has ever been published in this journal, appearing in this issue of the *Review*, Mr. Pott calls attention to the statement made by Arthur Balfour of the British delegation at the close of the Washington Conference. Mr. Balfour's statement as summarized is that the nations of the West have done everything now possible for China and it is up to the nation itself to work out its own—and apparently its immediate—salvation. It is here that the delicacy of China's situation lies. As Mr. Pott has clearly indicated the average Westerner in China is guilty of short range optimism in predictions for the future of the nation. The charge is now frequent among close students of China that the nation's worst enemies are those who are trying to Pollyannaize the present situation and paint glowing word pictures of future and almost *immediate* development. These unthinking well-wishers not only include foreigners resident in the land and

writers of "three-weeks" books on the nation, but many of the younger generation of the Chinese themselves. The nation is described by them as being ready to assume all the responsibilities of the abolition of extraterritoriality, and of such other sweeping changes as are deemed necessary for the redemption of the "face" of the people and the country. They show China as a nation hampered largely by foreign pressure and possessed of a startling resilience that will become evident when this pressure is released. Their writings and preachings are gaining believers and supporters in the Western countries and with them the dangers confronting China as a world power increase.

THE question immediately arises as to what standard is to be applied to the growth of China. Will the characteristic American spirit of do-it-now briskness be called into play or will a more Oriental "why hurry, when you are only hurrying to the grave" sentiment apply? In the answer to this question lies the future of China. It is futile to suppose that those supporters of international intervention who were frankly outspoken before the assemblying of the Washington Conference have completely revised their opinion. It is equally as foolish to believe that those individuals who advocate the theory and practice of imperialistic aggression and expansion have been converted to a new world order. Ideas and ideals are not changed over night and the material effects of the Versailles platitudes are sufficient to warrant a disbelief in all, or, at least, a part, of the utterances at international gatherings. Individuals are too prone to hope against hope and to descend into the depths of pessimism when those forlorn predictions of the future have failed to materialize.

CHINA will become a modern nation, but when? Here is the crux of her problem as viewed by the nations of the West, or more properly the World Powers. Will the diplomats, governments and peoples of the Powers evince the patience and toleration that is going to be necessarily exercised in permitting China to slowly grow into an acceptable present day country or will their desire for immediate and sweeping changes dictate moves that will make China a world dependency or a mandated country? Will they by mutual self-restraint accept conditions as they are, make the best of them, and let China develop unhampered, with the altruistic assistance and advice of those better off, or will the almost universal Occidental desire for *progress*, and immediate progress, force the nation into opposing all change and bring upon itself the "righteous indignation" of the World Powers? These interrogations may seem remote in the present atmosphere of diplomatic optimism but they are nevertheless real. Looking back on the events that have succeeded the Versailles assembly it is not difficult to believe that some diplomats and certain parties in some nations may be taking the view that if given enough rope China will hang herself. Various responsibilities have been given the nation by the Washington Conference and a failure with respect to these may entirely reverse the present favorable sentiment toward the country. This reversion would then become a most valuable and easily handed asset. Japan, for instance, is not out of China by any means. She will occupy the Kiachow lease and the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway until China redeems them by cash payments or by the discharging her note pledge. A lack of action upon hat section of the Twenty-one Demands giving her an extension of ninety-nine years on the old Russian leasehold of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway, which would have expired in the spring of 1923, by the Washington Conference has confirmed, if only by inference, her position there. She is undisturbed in that part of Siberia flanking Manchuria and holds as a result a paramount position. Japan's "concessions" at the Washington Conference have eased her position in the eyes of the Western world and she is being given a sufficient basis to manipulate this sentiment into an eventual aversion toward China.

JUST what is to be done to offset this danger confronting the nation is a question which will require continuous thought and action. Obviously every means should be taken to strengthen China internally but with the constant thought that the nation is not going to blossom forth over night into any startling example of the power of Western influence and civilization. There should be less misrepresentation with regard to the situation in the nation today, less back patting and more constructive criticism. Those foreigners, who have become staunch supporters and believers in the future of China by residence and contact, must not let their optimism run away either with their pens or their voices. The peoples of the West must be given a more accurate understanding of things Chinese in order that a more patient and sympathetic viewpoint may be obtained of the aspirations of the nation. The Chinese themselves must guard against misinformation and must strive to fit themselves for the tasks in hand rather than look over them to a mysterious something that will right all wrongs and return to China all those possessions and concessions lost in the past. Facts must be faced squarely and there must be the realization that China as a unified nation, strong enough to become a world power in the present connotation of the term, will be the result of a slow, and often tempestuous, growth and not the minute-long sprouting of the magician's pepper tree.

MARSHAL JOFFRE, THE WORLD famous French war hero, is expected to be in Peking today. He has toured the world and made a stay of several weeks in Japan where he returned the official visit of the Crown Prince of that nation. The Chinese government, according to reports from Peking, has made elaborate preparations for his reception. A special train was despatched to Mukden to meet his party. Marshal Joffre stopped for a day at the capital of Fengtien as the guest of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, who entertained him most lavishly. He will stop at Tientsin for one day where he will be entertained by the Civil Governor of Chihli and the French Chamber of Commerce. Then he will come to Shanghai by way of Tsinan. In connection with the French war hero's visit to Japan a report—which must likely be untrue—appeared in the Chinese press to the effect that Marshal Joffre in going to Japan had a very important mission to perform. The mission was to arrange an understanding with respect to Russia and Siberia. The understanding was in the nature of a defensive and offensive alliance. Japan was to give assistance to France in settling whatever questions the latter might present to Russia, and France was to help Japan in extending the latter's sphere of influence in Siberia. At the Genoa Conference, Japan was to support France in the demand for the payment of the loans by Russia, and France was to support Japan in the latter's

Siberian policy. Much color was lent to such an arrangement by the disclosure in Washington of an alleged alliance between Japan and France by the representatives of Soviet Russia. Curiously the source of the news was Japan. It would be of interest to know the motive which has prompted this propaganda. This news together with the unfriendly attitude of the French delegates at the Washington Conference towards China's case has caused some disappointment among patriotic Chinese but they will welcome the international war hero with open arms and in all sincerity.

THIS WORLD PRODUCES AN occasional optimist who actually believes that the way to deal with troubles is to disregard them. The Washington Conference seems to have used this method in dealing with Siberia. The reason was probably not optimism but hopelessness of finding a solution. This hopelessness will probably be justified as long as the Japanese presist in keeping a hold upon the country. The Allies began a policy of intervention in Siberia that may be excused, if it can be excused, as a part of a general mistake. When intervention began in Siberia everybody was doing it and it was being done in every part of Russia. The Allies have had it demonstrated to them that this policy is not likely to succeed. They have removed their troops and they are now engaged in feeding Russians instead of shooting them. The new policy will probably do more toward bringing about normal relations between Russia and the rest of the world than anything that has been tried since the revolution of 1917. The lessons that the West has learned about Russia seem to make little impression on the Japanese. We have no desire to press the less pleasant point that the Japanese are in Siberia under a promise that there would be "no interference with the sovereignty of Russia" and "no impairment of her territorial integrity either now or hereafter." The rest of the document that Japan joined the United States in issuing to the world is interesting reading today. The announced purposes of intervention in Siberia were "only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government and self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance." Japan has allowed the situation in Siberia to make a mockery of these words.

WE have chronicled in these columns the rise of the Merkulov government in Vladivostok. This government is in territory that logically belongs to the Far Eastern Republic. It is in territory that the Chita government claims. If the Japanese were not in Vladivostok the Chita government would probably have succeeded before this in making good that claim and in unifying Siberia east of Baikal under one rule. This rule is not that of the Soviet government and it is as near to an effort at self-government, such as Japan entered Siberia "to steady," as we can hope to see in Siberia in a generation. The presence of the Japanese has enabled Merkulov to maintain a government independent of the Chita Republic and to lead an attack upon the Chita administration. The world has been treated consequently to the sort of news that it has grown to expect under such circumstances. We have had Kolchak, Denekin, Yudenitch, Wrangel and others. They all began with tremendous victories in the newspapers. What did they accomplish? We have no inside information upon the exact state of present affairs in Siberia but it must be plain to anyone, who will try to imagine his own country in the situation that Siberia is now in, that the success of Merkulov is hardly conceivable. If he wins battles what will he do with the people?

THE latest news and the news that has brought Siberia to the headlines of the daily press, is that Merkulov is retreating. We supply a series of statements as to just how Merkulov is retreating that will be useful to anyone who desires a lesson in how news may be told from different points of view. The plainest and least adorned statement is that of the *Chun Mei* Service: "The troops of the Far Eastern Republic have retaken Habarovsk and have advanced a considerable distance to the south of it, forcing the White troops to fall back." The *Dalta* News Agency supplies the following version: "The White Army abandoned large stores of foodstuffs, clothing, munitions, nine locomotives and six hundred cars. The White army during its retreat had no time to destroy anything. . . . The Chita army continues its pursuit of the reactionary White army." Then there is the following version of the occurrence which appears under the heading *Reuter's* Pacific Service: "The White headquarters are now stationed at Viazemskaia to which the White troops withdrew in perfect order . . . . The Whites are short of ammunition but their principal requirement is money, an ample supply of which would ensure their gradual absorption of territory and restoration of law and order as the population is sympathetic and the Partizans could be bought." The reader can take his choice of this variety of versions. In making his selection he will probably learn something about news in the Far East that will save him trouble in the future, for we have not heard the end of Siberia's troubles and we will not until the Japanese government makes a serious, an honest, and a self-denying attempt to set right the wrong she is doing in Siberia.

Hoping for China

BY W. S. A. POTT

THERE are a great many foreign residents in China who are hopeful for this old country. I suppose that there are a great many more who want to be hopeful, but don't quite know how to be. The wish doesn't produce the thought quite so easily for this second class, and yet the wish is certainly there. The American seems to be doing the most wishing and hoping, because there is a streak of enthusiasm in his psychological make-up that manifests itself in various and sundry shapes and forms, some very attractive and agreeable, some not quite so pleasing. Whatever may be said about the saneness of what may be called the disinterested interest of the thinking American in China, and however justifiable and practicable his hopes may be, still it remains a most conspicuous fact that he is boosting for China. He is an incurable booster.

Now one important result of this national trait is that the American lets himself in for a good deal of anxiety and vexation of spirit,—and the cynic would say, "much more than the facts actually warrant." It is unnecessary to dwell at any greater length upon a prominent feature of our national psychology. It's all more or less a matter of common knowledge. But it is worth noting that the American is anything but supercilious. He has a buoyant confidence, if not in

the natural excellence of things and institutions, then in their improvability. He wants to be an optimist all the time; and he possesses as a rule a great deal of highmindedness along with a great deal of wrong-headedness.

Confronted now with the spectacle, the melancholy fact of the present China, he begins to wonder whether he ought to be as optimistic as he would like to be He allows himself to get worked up and peeved much more than he needs to be, we are told, in the eyes of the Chinese themselves. All this worry and flurry is entirely too gratuitous. But still the American has a crusading nature, and so he will be annoyed. He can't be passive and indifferent. Oriental passivity and indifference themselves provoke him. Hence he is prone to fall into pessimism by way of reaction. For pessimism is born of the felt discrepancy between hopes and ambitions on the one hand and their ultimate attainability on the other.

Of course the above analysis doesn't apply exclusively to the American. It is pretty much true of all Occidentals coming out here to live and taking the trouble to try to think through things. But it is extensively true of Americans, and one may be allowed to record such an observation without any intention to draw invidious distinctions.

The whole world is thinking about China and speculating about her to a most marked degree. One has only to look through the various home magazines to be impressed by the extent with which the thought of the West is turning toward the nation. But the thing that particularly impresses one about all this thought and discussion is its character and tone rather than its volume and extent. For the most part it is very optimistic. It would seem that most Americans back home are uncritically committed to the view that since China has glimpsed the "Beatific Vision" of constitutional and representative government, and therefore "democracy" it won't be long now before China is well on her feet. This optimism is very much more widespread at home than it is amongst foreigners residing in the Far East.

It would further seem that a great deal of the pessimism and the optimism about China is faulty because both alike set out from the same false premises. Perhaps if we would recognize what indeed we have been told often enough in one way or another, that there are certain very significant differences between China socially and politically and the West socially and politically, and appreciate what some of these significant differences are, we wouldn't be quite so prone to indulge in facile optimism nor, on the other hand, to wax too pessimistic. For we would then take a long-range view and perhaps discover a long-range optimism that wouldn't contradict even a short-range pessimism. But whatever China is slated for, the outcome is as yet too remote to be at all categorical about. In hoping for China one's hopes must be projected pretty far into the future.

The Kipling sentiment that East is East and the West is West contains much lurking mischief and misunderstanding if construed to mean that a permanent and profound gulf separates the Oriental from his Occidental brother. Yet it is a perfectly correct sentiment if taken to mean that for the time being there exist, and will exist for a long time to come, certain fundamental differences in outlook due to certain fundamental divergences of history and racial experience. To take one illustration that may appear at first sight to be more in the nature of an abstract digression. We have heard more than one foreign evangelist remark that the Chinese as a people don't seem to have a sense of sin. It isn't intended that they are any more wicked than the Westerners. Many will think that the contrary is the case! Nor is it meant that the Chinese haven't well-defined ideas of right and wrong and very definite standards of moral excellence and moral obliquity. This would be altogether too absurd a view to entertain for a moment concerning a people which has throughout its history placed such lofty emphasis upon virtue and character. But what is the essence so to speak of the Western notion of sin? This would be hard to say, but it certainly involves the influence which the ideas about the sexual life have exerted upon the development of Western civilization. This is not the place to defend such a thesis, but we believe it could be defended. The point to be noted is that because there has not been in China the same sexual ideas at the basis of a common religion, and because of the Chinese views as to the family and ancestor worship so that celibacy has never figured as a conspicuous force or ideal in Chinese society, the religious outlook of the Chinese may vary in at least one very important respect from that of the Westerner.

Is there a corresponding difference in political outlook that would throw any light on the important problem of setting up a democracy in China that would "democ" and really work? No doubt there must be.

Saving China we would remark parenthetically, is an interesting, albeit a baffling easy-chair pastime. One can mention all sorts of reforms and improvements that China needs and one can spend much time arranging them in the order of their urgency and importance. It is being done, and done so much that there is no longer any novelty to the reiterated schedule of needs for a China in turmoil and transition. It may be the unification of North and South, or the expulsion of the present Peking government, or the abolition of the Tuchunate, or the disbandment of the soldiery, or the protection of China's sovereignty and integrity from foreign aggression, or the development of trade and communications, or education or any number of other measures. Each and all of these measures are essential; and the discouraging thing is that they don't proceed rapidly enough, if, indeed, they show themselves at all. The difficulty is similar to what was called the "Retroactive Existence of Mr. Juggins," the story of a man who, before he could satisfactorily take any step, always found that there were certain antecedent conditions that had to be fulfilled. These in turn led to other conditioning requirements so that the last state of the poor man was worse than the first. He ended up in nothing but complete distraction. He should have gone ahead the best he could.

China has got to go ahead the best she can, and looking at the political predicaments of the country by and large it isn't surprising that progress should be so slow. When all is said and done the alarming and precarious state of the country, however regrettable or reprehensible, has an explanation and therefore perhaps a promise of something better.

For this explanation it is time to turn to a mention of the political notions which have existed so long in China, which diverge so sharply from those of the West and which still make their influence felt in these disjointed times.

Political experience, according to our Western ways of thinking, is certainly conspicuous for its absence in China. The lack of this political experience is frequently brought forward as a plea in extenuation of the numerous ills of the land. We

are told to be patient and all will be well in the end. China is experimenting with new methods and new institutions, but she'll get the hang of them sooner or later, and then the world will sit up and take notice. So the argument runs. But this term 'political experience' has to be taken in a very broad sense to include method and volition and point of view; and one may venture the opinion that most of us are not taking the term in a sufficiently comprehensive sense.

It is a long cry from paternalism to democracy, and the successful passage from the one to the other calls for nothing less than a thorough transformation in the social and political habits of feeling and thinking of the conventional four hundred million, a vast population that is inarticulate and for the most part uneducated. Paternalism spells a personal point of view. For under such a system there isn't the distinction between the personal and private viewpoint and the public viewpoint, There has been no occasion for the distinction and so it hasn't existed. Dependence and absence of initiative and self-reliance are some of the more obvious results of a society and nation erected upon a special view of the family and extending its paternalistic conception to the sphere of government. But a result far more subtle, but, none the less real, is what has just been called the personal viewpoint. The inability to take an objective as distinguished from a personal view of things in general is a striking characteristic of Chinese psychology. It is not necessarily a permanent characteristic but it has its roots deep in Chinese organization and will not soon disappear. Perhaps its complete disappearance would be more of a loss than a gain.

All this may seem somewhat far-fetched and yet it is hard to escape the conviction that it has much to do with the case. The insinuation of the personal viewpoint into so many phases of Chinese society is revealed in the more ordinary and often trivial relations of life as "loss of face." However, it goes further than this, and a great deal further than this. It accounts very largely for the corruption, the absence of public honesty as we think of public honesty, the patronage and wire-pulling, the absence of public conscience, the ambition in the form of self-aggrandizement, and many other patent evils of present day China. How else for example can one explain the offer of several million dollars to the government by military chiefs who have committed every crime in the catalogue against individuals and against the state?

A democracy in our sense of the word calls for a more or less objective, depersonalized viewpoint. Not that we have it in America or the other countries of the West in a thorough degree. Yet the very conception of civic freedom as resting on certain personal and legal rights, and the impartial and objective view of the state and its governmental machinery as existing through the will of and for the sake of autonomous individual citizens are at the very heart of western democracy. They are Roman in origin, and, though still imperfectly worked out, are an intimate part of the Western tradition. This thought then occurs, how much more commotion must such conceptions produce in a China with a totally different tradition.

We look for progress in China, and we see marks of progress in a material sense. For some this material advance is, to be sure, all too slow. These are the ones who forget that most of the inventions and discoveries on which modern industry and commerce are built up, and most of the conveniences and indispensable apparatus of private and associated life are the achievements of the last century. The outward and visible transformation of China proceeds, however, and will continue to proceed. The transformation of the political consciousness will likewise proceed, but more slowly. The outcome too will not be exactly like anything we have ever known.

To stop here without some concrete reference would be to leave the discussion suspended in the region of mere generalities. Some such long range view of China's future as has been sketchily suggested in the foregoing paragraphs is of vital importance for China. It is perhaps of greater importance now than ever before, because China is being thought of as definitively arrived at the cross-roads. The concluding remarks of Mr. Balfour at the close of the Washington Conference to the effect that China is now given her long desired opportunity and must now justify herself in the eyes of the world were a timely utterance. But one must be on his guard against falling into the error of thinking that China either can or is likely to make good as soon as one would wish. The too sanguine friend of China, therefore, as well as the too sanguine Western-trained Chinese student may well be the actual enemies of China in that they prevoke the impatience of those not so friendly. What she needs is an intelligent tolerance, which is of course something quite different from mere acquiescence in things as they are. There is little to justify the expectation of a speedy realization of enlightened democracy. On the other hand, there is little to justify despair as to the final outcome. Without particularly wishing to apologize for China, one may yet say that if the West could appreciate more generally and more deeply the tremendous significance of the phenomenon now taking place under our eyes, to be impartial, it would have to make very generous allowances.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui Out of Peking Cage

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

MARSHAL Tuan Chi-jui, defeated leader of China's military party, evaded the vigilance of guards stationed at his residence in Peking and motored to Tientsin for liberty on February 11. After his defeat by General Wu Pei-fu in the summer of 1920, Tuan was relegated to the background in which he has since remained. He has been a virtual prisoner, being under constant observation of his opponents, although free from petty annoyance. At last when he could stand neither the confinement within the four walls of the Capital nor the political intrigues, which of late have centered round him, he has gone to Tientsin for a change.

From the manner in which Tuan took his departure for Tientsin has arisen much speculation. It was unusual. He disguised himself as a monk and left home without the notice of any of the guards. Then he rode in a newly purchased motor car for the treaty port by way of Tungchow, accompanied by Fu Liang-chu, one of his former lieutenants. He is now staying at the residence of Tuan Chi-kwei, his nephew, in the Italian Concession, and not at the residence of Wu Kwang-hsin, his brother-in-law, as currently reported. Thus far he has refused to receive callers or discussed any political questions. The day after his departure from Peking, President Hsu Shih-chang sent a high official to comfort Madame Tuan, who was unaware of her husband's unexpected move.

The most interesting subject of conversation in Peking today is Marshal Tuan's "escape"—as one of the Chinese newspapers put it. Some of the questions being asked in various circles are: What is Tuan going to do in Tientsin? Is he going to Kwangtung to join Dr. Sun Yat-sen? Or is he going to Mukden to confer with General Chang Tso-ling with the object of overthrowing the present government and attacking General Wu Pei-fu and his followers? Or is he going to Chekiang to assist General Lu Yung-hsiang in restoring the power of the Anfu Party which he used to head and which was destroyed by Wu Pei-fu? Is there any truth in the report that Tuan is planning to depart for Japan to recuperate his health and renew acquaintances with his Japanese friends?

Here is what Tuan himself has to say on his leaving Peking and staying in Tientsin. His statement, obtained by an editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, Chinese edition, has now appeared in most of the Northern papers. The following translation of the statement, which contains more than an ordinary interest, is taken from the English *Peking and Tientsin Times*:

"First, since the civil war of 1920, I have been leading a retired life, during which time my heart has been perfectly peaceful and quiet, and my only hope has been that some great national hero would rise and lend a helping hand to the long-suffering people, and to bring about permanent peace within the four seas; but unexpectedly there have been men who have malignantly and falsely made use of my name, and many rumors have been scattered about for propaganda purposes. This is my first reason of leaving Peking.

"Secondly, since I have retired from all activities in the political field and have been living a perfectly peaceful and quiet life, watchful eyes have been upon me at all times, which evidently means that I am suspected of being a machinator. This is my second reason for leaving Peking.

"Thirdly and lastly, during this time, from the government down to the people, men have kept on telling me such as this: 'The country is going to the dogs' or 'What will China come to?' To tell the truth, I am very reluctant to hear anything about politics. This is my third reason of leaving Peking."

Tuan is a straightforward and honest man. What he has said must be true. If he intends to fight the present government or join hands with General Chang Tso-ling and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he would openly say so. Such is the characteristic of one of China's great soldiers. For the present, the public should believe the reasons he had here given for his sudden departure from Peking. The unusual manner in which he left for Tientsin was the only course open to him. If he allowed the news of his going to Tientsin to leak out, President Hsu would have made strenous efforts to prevent it and the wildest rumors would have been circulated as a measure to defeat Tuan's purpose.

Notwithstanding Tuan's own explanations, the public is suspicious of his motive in going to the treaty port. Some people believe that Tuan will work conjointly with Chang Tso-ling for a reorganization of the government in North China in order to effect a unification with the Southern government of Dr. Sun. This means a war between Chihli and Fengtien or between Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun on the one side and Chang Tso-ling and Tuan on the other side. Tuan's movement, according to the *Asiatic* News Agency, is part of the pre-arranged plot of the defunct Anfu leaders in their effort to regain their political influence in Peking, especially the restitution of Anfu militarymen to their former positions.

The agency further stated, in order to support its assertion, that General Hsu Shu-chen, commonly known as "Little Hsu," the "brains of the Anfu faction," is now in Kwangsi, cooperating actively with Dr. Sun and General Li Lieh-chun in the organization of the so-called Northern expedition. As a matter of fact, the agency speculated, without the cooperation of Marshal Tuan, the Southerners under Dr. Sun and General Li could never expect to reach even the Yangtse Valley, not to mention North China. Tuan still exercises great influence in the Peiyang military party and is still recognized as their leader by General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang. General Li Hao-chi of Fukien and General Ho Feng-lin of Shanghai. Through his reconciliation with Chang Tso-ling, Tuan could count upon the assistance of General Chang Wen-shen of Anhwei and General Chang Hsun's pig-tailed hordes in Northern Kiangsu. The agency summed up the situation by saying: "As a whole the movement of Tuan Chi-jui cannot be described as without consequence to the existing unsettled Cabinet dispute and it is to be feared that the question will ultimately be solved between the different factions by another civil war around Peking."

The suspicion of the public that Tuan is going to work together with Chang Tso-ling and Dr. Sun for the unification of North and South China or for the overthrow of General Wu Pei-fu and General Tsao Kun is more or less based upon the good relationship between Tuan and Chang and between Tuan and Dr. Sun. It is general knowledge that shortly before the downfall of the Anfu party, Tuan had come to an understanding with Dr. Sun in the South with regard to China's political situation. In an interview in the winter of 1920 at Shanghai Dr. Sun personally told the writer that Tuan had accepted his political program and they had consequently agreed to carry it out a month before the factional fighting in the same summer commenced. Dr. Sun spoke highly of Tuan on this occasion. From friends in Peking I have since learned of the highest admiration entertained of the Southern leader by Marshal Tuan.

There is much similarity in the characteristics of these two men. Tuan is frank. So is Sun. Tuan's policy is to fight to a finish. Sun is not ready to quit until he is driven to the wall. Tuan is single minded. So is Sun to some extent. Both of them are patriotic, and both of them have peculiar ideas about the kind of government which China should have. Neither of them compromises. The difference lies in Tuan being reticent in talking and Sun loquacious, and in Tuan having few ideas and Sun being full of them.

The relationship between Tuan and Chang was bad after the defeat of the Anfu party in 1920. Time has cured the old man's mortal wound. Whatever ill-feeling Tuan might have entertained against Chang was wiped out during the last trip to Peking of the Mukden general. As soon as Chang arrived in Peking he called upon his old chief and paid his respects. Tuan received Chang coldly. Before his departure for Mukden, Chang wanted to call upon Tuan again. Acting upon the suggestion of his friends, he distributed copper cash to the amount of more than hundred dollars among beggers on the streets as he proceeded to Tuan's residence and told this fact to him. Tuan was much pleased with this philanthropic act of the Mukden general and once and for all forgot his past grudges against him. Their good relationship has thus been restored.

Formerly Tuan was a warrior. Now he is a philanthropist and student. He is eating vegetables only, and devoting his time to the study of the doctrines of Buddhism. He is spending his leisure hours in chess playing. While engaged in politics he

was thin and anemic but now he has grown fleshy. Through the recent defeat of the Anfu Party he has learned much. He keeps himself away from politics, and takes no interest in political conversations, according to those who are intimate with him.

Nevertheless, Tuan is destined to play an important part in Chinese political affairs. It may be taken as true that he does not have any motive other than three reasons he has given for going to Tientsin, but after being in Tientsin he will be more accessible to his followers and more subject to their influence. Subtle politicians may work upon his patriotism and drag him into the political arena before he is aware of their motives.

Undoubtedly Tuan is a political equation, and if he so desires, can again come into the public limelight. In some circles in Peking there is the speculation that he may some day become President of China upon the resignation of President Hsu Shih-chang on account of his long official qualifications, which mean much in this land where seniority is respected and men of experience in official life are in demand.

Public grudges against Tuan because of his pro-Japanese attitude, are gradually dying, and the way to his resumption of an official career is paved. The common comment is that he meant well to China, but that his followers abused his confidence and the power he wielded. His righthand lieutenant, "Little Hsu," also meant well, but he did not know that he was falling into an alien trap well laid for him and for China. If Tuan and his followers try to restore their former power at this moment, they are bound to fail, because the public has not yet forgotten what they did during their administration of three years.

Peking, February 18, 1922.

The United States and Siberia

BY JOHN A. COOK

A MORE condemning or despairing document has never yet been published by an American holding such a high position of state, as the statement made by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, on January 24, before the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs of the Washington Conference, with regard to the position of his country in the matter of Siberia. This outline deserves the closest attention of every thoughful person interested in the peace of the world.

It is said that some people are sadly disappointed that the Washington Conference did not turn out to be a court of criminal investigation with Japan in the role of the accused. Whatever the Conference may have achieved technically, its deliberations have certainly led up to Mr. Hughes' famous statement, which is an indictment of so great a magnitude that no self-respecting nation would ever suffer it to go unchallenged. Yet Japan allowed it to pass unchallenged, not because the Japanese people as a nation are not self-respecting, but because, on the one hand, no adequate answer could be presented that could pass muster as a defense and, on the other, hand, the military gods, in whose hands the destinies of Japan lie, think it beneath their dignity to justify their actions to those of ordinary mortal status.

The statement referred to consists essentially of three parts: first there is a reminder of the circumstances under which Allied intervention in Siberia was agreed upon; second, there is a virtual charge against Japan of a lack of good faith in her interpretation of the invitation to join in Siberian intervention and for having remained in occupation of the country after the other signatories had withdrawn therefrom and, finally, a pious hope is expressed that Japan may see her way to withdraw her troops within a year, which evacuation has been so frequently and explicitly promised.

The originally declared object of Allied intervention in Siberia was two-fold: the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovaks and the counteracting of what were artificially supposed to represent dangers arising from the presence of some 200,000 German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Siberia. On Siberian intervention being agreed upon by the Allies, explicit assurances were pledged to the effect that on the accomplishment of these two specific objects the troops would be withdrawn, which assurances were duly honored by all participants in the spring of 1920, with the exception of Japan, whose contingent, which in 1920 reached the figure of 70,000 men instead of the stipulated 7,000, was retained in Siberia on the grounds that no settled government or stable authority existed in that country and on the pretext of serving as a barrier against the spread of Bolshevik opinions.

The atrocities, widespread and frequent, committed by the Japanese troops, led to reprisals, notably to the so-called massacre of Japanese at Nikolaevsk on Amur. This incident provided the Japanese military authorities with an excuse for the extension of occupation of Siberia, both with respect to time and area. The northern half of Saghalien was added to the area of occupied territory, the economic life of the inhabitants of both the island and mainland was violently disturbed and all the accustomed concomitants of Japanese administration, familiar to the world from the stories of Formosa, Korea, Shantung and South Manchuria, were speedily introduced.

Mr. Hughes has recalled the pledges given to the people of Siberia and clearly implies that the honor of the United States has been jeopardized by the failure on the part of an associated Power to live up to its pledges, so publicly declared and solemnly accepted, and now so flagrantly dishonored. He explicitly expressed the opinion of the Washington authorities that the Nikolaevsk affair provides no adequate reason for the continued occupation of Siberia by Japanese troops and he expresses the regret of the American government that the Japanese government should have seen it necessary to occupy Russian territory as a means of securing an adjustment with a "future Russian government." Then Mr. Hughes says in explicit terms what practically every impartial person who knows the facts has been saying for the past two years, namely:—

"Continued strategic occupation of Eastern Siberia, involving the indefinite possession of the port of Vladivostock, the stationing of troops at Habarovsk, Nikolaevsk, De Castries Macoshopheisk and other important points, the seizure of the Russian portion of Saghalien and the establishment of a civil administration, which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism, tends rather to increase than to allay unrest and disorder in that region."

This passage clearly indicates where American sympathies have been throughout the period of Japanese occupation and tyranny. The fact that correspondence such as that revealed by Mr. Hughes was exchanged between the two governments is in itself proof that the Washington government, whatever other faults it may have committed, has been

essentially correct in its estimate of the situation in both Russia and Siberia. There is a very striking passage that shows how diametrically opposed the American and Japanese views on the whole Russian situation are. In the communication to the Japanese government, dated May 31, 1921, Mr. Hughes said:—

"In the present time of disorder in Russia it is more than ever the duty of those who look forward to the tranquilization of the Russian people and a restoration of normal conditions amongst them to avoid any action which might keep alive their antagonism and distrust towards outside political agenda.

Now, especially, it is incumbent upon the friends of Russia to hold aloof from the domestic contentions of the Russian people, to be scrupulous to avoid inflicting what might appear to them a vicarious penalty for cowardly acts of lawlessness, and above all to abstain from even the temporary and conditional impairment by any foreign power of the territorial status which for them, as for other people, is a matter of deep and sensitive national feeling, transcending perhaps even the issues at stake amongst themselves."

The doctrine preached here, namely the doctrine of non—interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state, is fundamentally one of national, territorial and political independence. The doctrine and its application are both sound. The domestic arrangements of the Russian people are affairs of their own and any attempt to interfere in them, whether the attempt be made under the inspiration of the elaborately disguised enthusiasm of Mr. Winston Churchill for democracy, or at the instigation of French financiers working through the deliberately misled French rentier, or animated by the alarms of a Lord Curzon that Free Russia would present an impressive object lesson to the peoples of Central Asia, or even born of Japan's determination to commit suicide by means of a continental policy, is absolutely indefensible. This Mr. Hughes knows as well as any man does and the Japanese government also knows it as well as does Mr. Hughes, but the latter is thoroughly inbued with the doctrines popularly attributed to the government of ante-bellum Germany.

The Japanese government, controlled by militarists, dominated by the lust of expansion, supported in all its adventures by profiteering capitalists whose lifetime has been punctuated by three wars, each of which has added territory to the Empire and hugh fortune to their credit accounts, has yet to prove that it is not a slave to the idea that only by military expansion can the future of the Empire be assured; and in its continential adventures, as also in all its foreign policy, that the supposed future of the Empire is not the supreme law overriding all other considerations be they of good faith, humanity, economic basis or anything else.

There can be absolutely no question as to what Mr. Hughes implied by his diplomatically phrased correspondence with Japan or even by his greater statement. In polite and dignified phrases he has reminded Japan of the conditions under which her present venture were initiated and has laid a charge against Japan to which she may plead "Not guilty", but it has been so skilfully served that no jury could give a verdict in Japan's favor, even were she to plead a case of extenuating circumstances, for Mr. Hughes has made it very clear that any such extenuating circumstances were expressly created by Japan for the purpose of perpetrating her crime.

There is absolutely no single item in Japan's conduct in the past that justifies the world in general or Mr. Hughes in particular in indulging in the hope that Japan's promises in respect to Siberia will be kept. There is no reason to suppose that promises given by her at Washington will be honored any more than her previous promises were, unless, as seems to be extremely probable, she will only honor them when she obtains a *quid pro quo* in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia. There is no need, however, to argue on the possibility of Japan's fulfilling her promises in respect to Siberia by making reference to her failure to honor her promises with respect to other countries. Japan's broken Siberian promises are sufficiently numerous in themselves to form a special chapter in history.

First of all, there was the explicit assurance given when the Associated and Allied Powers first agreed upon intervention in Siberia. The American government, speaking for itself and for its *socii criminis*, positively and explicitly declared that once the direct objects of intervention had been accomplished, the armed forces of the countries participating in intervention would be withdrawn. It is common knowledge that the United States government allowed itself to be drawn into the scheme of intervention as it was anxious that Japan should not be permitted to act entirely alone and unrestrained in the matter. No sooner was the scheme put into operation than Japan began preparations to make capital out of it. She dispatched 70,000 men to Siberia whereas she had been requested to supply a contingent of only 7,000 and then she attempted by means known to all the world, or at least to that part of it termed the Far East, to secure the entire control of the whole expedition. She failed in this and, from the time it was decided to set up a government at Omsk, the Japanese troops were never included in the composite of military counsel and command that formed the mainspring during the remaining term of the expedition. She increased her support to hostile Reactionaries such as Ataman Semionov, Kalmykov and others, who had proclaimed themselves, at her instigation, as the saviours of Eastern Russia. She only withdraw her troops to the most easterly portion of Siberia when it dawned on her that public feeling was fast becoming too acute and the whole Japanese army stood in danger of complete extermination, a consummation which in ordinary circumstances would have been gladly welcomed by the Japanese military party, but which would have proved dangerous (as reaction in Japan itself to the Nikolaevsk incident clearly proved) as the state of public temper of the Japanese people then began to exhibit more and more hostile towards the whole policy of Siberian intervention.

In the interests of her domestic political situation, it became necessary on the part of Japan to show some moderation so the forward policy was held in hand for a while, though the policy of abetting adventurers was still surreptitiously continued. All this time the population of Siberia together with the world was being assured that Japanese troops would be evacuated immediately a stable government or administration had been established in Russia. After the establishment of the Chita government Japan suddenly changed her tune and the world was then given to believe that she would evacuate her troops when a buffer state had been created in the Russian Far East. Several tunes on different keys were played incessantly to the world, until this latter became thoroughly tired of the monotony of it all.

Early in 1921 the various capitals of the world began to question one another as to what Japan's real intentions in Siberia are. The Japanese govern-

ment asserted it was acting in Siberia with the cognizance of, and more or less in the capacity of agent for the Allied and Associated Power. The British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had to deny this in the House of Commons and more than once he has been under the painful necessity of confessing that Japan is acting in Siberia quite independent of the British government. The American government, being constantly reminded from various quarters of the pledges given at the time it invited Japan to participate in the scheme of Intervention, became uneasy and entered into correspondence cited with the Japanese government on the subject. In response, the Japanese government gave explicit assurances in July of last year to the American government of its intention to withdraw her troops immediately a stable government had been established in Siberia. About the same time, Japan saw unless she grapple with the situation some way or other so as to forestall the Washington Conference she would encounter a very difficult task at said Conference and realizing also that the entire success of her policy in Siberia depended upon her without any moderator and that the only way to secure independent action was to make a display that she was already acting independently and so make it appear that offers of collaboration or mediation would be liable to misconstruction, made overtures to the Chita government and repeated the same promises of evacuation. These self same promises have been repeated *ad nauseam* since the middle of last year and to-day they are as far from being fulfilled as ever. The corporal's guard in Siberia has not only not been withdrawn, but actually increased.

Mr. Hughes' pious hope hides a conviction of despair. He knows perfectly well that Japan has done nothing to accommodate the Washington government while both governments have no special ties or interests in each other. He knows, as all the world does, that the Japanese government has consistently acted on the principle that a friend or ally's chief virtue is that he should shut his eyes to what one does. Great Britain has done this complacently for the past twenty years. It was intended that Great Britain should do this when she was half inveigled, half blackmailed into the Alliance. This it is that Japan, beyond peradventure, expects Britain, France and America to do under the terms of those new fetters that were forged at Washington. She is trusting to the established practice of keeping Great Britain muzzled. She is said to have reached definite understandings with France which General Joffre has is alleged confirmed by this time. With Britain and France complaisant, Japan can afford to risk American hostility, but scarcely anticipates that such hostility will ever take an acute form, particularly from the Japanese viewpoint and theory of alliance and friendship.

Evidently Mr. Hughes does not expect the realization of his hopes. All he has hoped for in reality has been to placed on record the fact of American dissension from Japan's Siberian policy. He knows that America has not been able to moderate that policy up to the present even when free to assert this dissention in terms of an ultimantum. It is not at all reasonable to expect that America will be able to assert any moderating influence in the future when a virtual treaty of alliance will compel her to speak only with bated breath and when she feels that the other three partners of the Alliance are in such close relation to each other that she herself is but the shadow, the dummy hand in their game.

What Does "Open Door" Mean?

BY JOHN DEWEY

In the *Baltimore Sun* of January 23

THE detailed text of the communiques of the Washington Conference are not printed by many newspapers, and they are probably read by only a few. In the report of the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions for January 18 there is a statement of remarks by Messrs. Shidehara and Hughes, respectively, that throws more light on the Open Door as a source of controversy between the nations than anything which has hitherto been given to the public.

Mr. Shidehara objected to the wording of Clause 4, making possible a retroactive examination of concessions which tend to prevent equality of opportunity and trade on the part of different nations. He objected that the principles relative to the Open Door which are embodied in the new draft are "of an entrely different scope" from the policy of the Open Door as that was conceived in 1898-99; that they involve a "new definition" of its nature. If this be so, it is, of course, unfair that a new definition be applied to concessions and understandings arrived at under the old definition.

Mr. Hughes reply was a somewhat exhaustive review of earlier negotiations and agreements to show that the Open-Door policy of John Hay, to which Japan as well as other powers had given assent, is identical with the principle formulated in the present resolutions.

What is the point at issue? Mr. Shidehara said that the Open-Door policy to which the nations were committed was definitely limited "in its scope and in the area of territory" to which it applied. The Open Door of John Hay "simply provided," he said, "that none of the powers having spheres of influence or leased territories in China should interfere with treaty ports or with vested rights, or exercise any discrimination in the collection of customs duties or railroad or harbor charges."

Mr. Hughes' reply did not attempt any statement of the Open Door as precise as that of Mr. Shidehara. But in the correspondence of 1899 occurs the phrase, emanating from our State Department, that the United States will not "commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Empire of China."

This is no part of any agreement, but it states the attitude of the American government. It obviously excludes all granting of industrial and commercial monopolies to any nation in China within or without spheres of influence.

In 1900 the French government gave assent to the broad principle. It expressed "its desire to see China opened to the economic activity of the whole world; hence the emphatic adherence it gave to the proposal of the United States prompted by the same preoccupation." Lord Salisbury, speaking for England, said in 1899 that the policy of Great Britain was one "of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in respect to commericial enterprise in China." And in 1900 in reporting to the diplomatic representatives of the six Powers with whom he had been in communication the agreement of all the powers to his proposals, Secretary Hay said that this gave proof of the spirit animating the powers concerned "in the entrammeled development of commerce and industry in China."

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And Japan, as early as 1898, gave her express approval to the "defense of the principle of equal opportunity for industry and commerce in China." This is in the Root-Takahira agreement.

The difference between the two present interpretations, that of Japan and of the United States, is clear. The United States understands the Open Door to mean equal opportunity for all nations in trade and industry in China. This is opposed to all monopolistic contracts and preferential concessions. Japan, whatever she thought in 1898, four years before the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and six years before her defeat of Russia, who was then the menacing power in China, now says she has understood the principle of the Open Door to be limited to equality of customs duties, railway tariffs and harbor charges, plus an agreement not to-"interfere"—whatever that means—in treaty ports. There is nothing in this which prevents wringing additional concessions of any extent from China or using any means whatever for securing for Japanese subjects monopolistic contracts from China.

This frank statement from Mr. Shidehara fully explains what has been only a matter of surmise up to this time. Why is it that the Open-Door policy of John Hay, in spite of the fact that it secured the adherence of all nations, has remained a dead letter in practice? There are, to be sure, many charges that Japan, especially in Manchuria, has violated even the narrower understanding of the Open-Door principle, by means of railway rebates, banking and administrative methods. But all this, even if true, pales into insignificance in comparison with the official statement of the limited sense in which Japan has construed the principle. She has not given assent to the principle of the Open Door in the sense of equality of industrial and commercial opportunity for all nations—the sense in which the open door is universally understood in the United States. Consequently she has not been guilty of violating the principle.

This controversy over what Americans supposed to be, at least on paper, a clear and settled matter, illuminates the traditional method of diplomacy: Secure a victory for home diplomacy and promotes friendliness among nations by devising a formula which is elastic enough to permit each country affected to construe the settlement in its own way.

It is characteristic of diplomacy that even after this sharp and fundamental disagreement was brought out the matter was allowed to lapse. The official communique gives no evidence that Mr. Shidehara replied. It gives no evidence that Secretary Hughes made any attempt to inquire whether Japan stuck by the narrow interpretation after what he quoted from earlier agreements, or to find out how Great Britain and France understood the matter. Apparently, the matter is still left in vague, veiled obscurity and ambiguity, with all the chance for later friction which is involved in a fundamental misunderstanding.

We often criticize our courts of law. But what would we think if they dodged the point at issue as diplomacy habitually evades it?

The Pacific problems branch of the Washington Conference was nominally called to deal with the Far Eastern causes of controversy between nations which breed friction and potential conflict. The passage at arms between Messrs. Shidehara and Hughes brings out the fundamental cause of controversy between the United States and other nations, Japan in particular. Altruism for China does not enter into diplomacy. The political issue reduces itself to an economic matter. Shall or shall not citizens of the United States have a full, fair and equal chance with other nations in the markets of China?

No matter how much is done for China in the way of post offices, customs, extra-territoriality, etc.—and mighty little has been done—the fundamental cause of friction between Japan and the United States remains till there is a definite and unambiguous understanding as to what the Open Door really means. If Japan, by assenting to the new resolutions, accepts the American interpretation for the future, that much is gained. But what will be the value of an open door to industrial and commercial opportunities which are already padlocked and nailed down does not appear. The only way to settle the real issue is to insist upon Clause 4, which has been temporarily dropped—namely, provision for examining past agreements in the light of that wide interpretation of the Open Door which Japan now contends is "entirely different" from the old one. The "new" one commits all nations not to seek for any arrangement which might involve any general superiority of industrial and commercial interests in any region of China, and not to support any of their nationals in gaining any monopolistic preference in any part of China.

This is fine; it is the Open Door as Americans have conceived it. But what and how much is left?

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, Febuary 9 to Wednesday, February 22.)

The activities of the troops of the Far Eastern Siberian Republic against the Merkulov force of the Vladivostok government and the reported clash with Japanese troops have brought this section of the Far East into bold relief in the news as a result of the possibilities of a further conflict and because of the issues involved. The Peking government situation is as yet unsolved and is for the most part quiescent with

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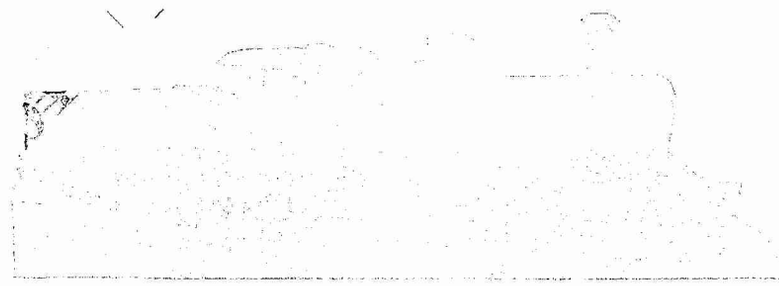

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prospects of further interesting developments. Japan and the Philippines are comparatively quiet so far as the field of news interest is concerned.

The movements in Siberia have come as a result of the aggressive campaign taken by the forces of the Merkulov government against the Chita troops in which Habarovsk was taken. As reported in last week's resume the offensive taken up by the Chita troops brought this city again into their hands.

Conflicting reports of the action are being received in China from various sources. The advance of the Chita army to the villages of Chernaevo, Grodekovka and Verino Station, sixty versts south of Harbarovsk is reported in a *Dalta* dispatch of February 16. This dispatch adds that the Vladivostok forces abandoned large stores of foodstuffs, clothing and munitions, nine locomotives and 600 cars, in a hasty retreat. The Chita army is said to be pursuing the Merkulov forces. A *Reuter* dispatch of February 20, from Vladivostok, reports that the Merkulov troops have retired in perfect order and that the weak morale of the Chita troops is particularly noticeable. They also report that the Japanese have in no way assisted the Vladivostok troops but have rather hindered them by interfering with railway rolling stock.

The advance is described by the *Chung Mei* Service in a Peking report in terms agreeing in the main with the *Dalta* dispatch. However, this report predicts that the Chita troops will stop when they reach the neutral zone established between the two governments. It says that fighting is difficult because of the intense winter weather.

The conflict with the Japanese is described in two despatches, one from *Dalta*, originating at Chita on February 17, and another at Harbin on February 16. The two dispatches, which are interesting in their detailed statements, are given herewith:

Chita—The Partisan detachment under the leadership of Gromoff after a desperate fight near Voxharofo station with the reserves of the Kappelist troops forced them to retreat.

The Partisans have occupied Prochasko station in the Iman district. In the Olgino district near the Sretenka village a Partisan detachment came to an open fight with the Japanese troops.

The Partisans have damaged the bridges north of Evgenievka. News has been received that the bridges on the Suchan branch of the railway have been damaged by the partisans.

Harbin—According to Japanese information, the Partisan movement is spreading throughout the Maritime and Amur provinces. The Partisans desperately attack and fight the White detachments, and the White militia is said to be entirely unable to check their movement. In the vicinity of Anuchine, the Partisans of Shevchenko have smitten a well-armed detachment of 300 Kappelists. Another considerable detachment of Partisans is developing its activities in the region of Suchan mines.

Near Iman 30 sajens of railway tracks have been blown up completely interrupting railway communication. Smaller Partisan detachments are successfully fighting the militia throughout the entire Nikolsk-Ussurisk county,

Between the stations of Shmakovka and Nejino a passenger-train has been derailed. The locomotive tumbled down the slope and 5 cars were completely crushed. Ten corpses and 20 wounded persons were found in the wreck. A Japanese relief train was sent to the spot. The moving of trains along the Suchan line has become very dangerous. Among the partisans many Koreans are found, who fight the Japanese detachments with special fierceness.

The Cabinet situation in Peking remains the same with reports current that Premier Liang Shih-yi is willing to resign his office as soon as a suitable successor is selected. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting Premier, whose resignation was submitted sometime ago but has not as yet been accepted, is being mentioned for the position but no definite selection has been made as yet. The *Asiatic* News Agency is responsible for the statement that "there is no doubt now that the

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next Premier will be Dr. W. W. Yen and then either Mr. Sze or Mr. Koo, who are expected from Washington soon, will be Dr. Yen's successor in the Foreign Office or Dr. Yen will hold it concurrently."

A growing indifference is recorded both at Mukden upon the part of General Chang Tso-ling and at Paotingfu, the Chihli headquarters. Various news reports say that attempts are being made to reconcile the two faction without a loss of "face" on either side. Wu Pei-fu is reported to have indicated that he does not wish to oppose Yeh Kung-cho as Minister of Communications and that he will not interfere with the selection of a new Premier so long as the candidate is not a member of the Anfu or Hunghsien Monarchist cliques. The Mukden Conference has closed and the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, write that Chang Tso-ling has notified the leader of the Chihli group that he is not personally interested in the Cabinet situation or in the retention of Liang Shih-yi as Premier.

A new element has been injected into the Peking turmoil by the sudden departure of the former head of the Anfu group, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, for Tientsin. Marshal Tuan has been under surveillance by the Peking authorities since the fall of the Anfu administration more than a year ago and his flight to the treaty port was in the nature of an escape. Regarding this movement, the *Peking and Tientsin Times* reports that a report "worth recording" is to the effect that the Chiaotung, Anfu, Fengtien, and Kuomingtang parties have united to oppose the Chihli-Chinputang combination, adding that "this report must be taken lightly." The correspondent continues: "I cite it only because Tuan Chi-jui after his Tientsin visit will move on the Hangchow, Chekiang, where he will be the guest of Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang and Tuchun Lu has shown himself in the past not unfavorable to the Anfuites." A combination as described would link Liang Shih-yi, Yeh Kung-cho, Tuan Chi-jui, Little Hsu, General Chang Tso-ling and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in a cooperative alliance.

Plans for the $96,000,000 salt surplus consolidation are not progressing easily but are meeting with continued opposition. Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, is being charged by some of the native papers with plans to make $3,000,000 personally out of the proposition. They also charge, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, that after the loans secured on the salt surplus are liquidated, there will be a balance of $20,000,000, 60 percent of which will go for administrative expenses, and the remainder will be divided up between Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-ling.

Turning south, reports are being received to the effect that Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu are concentrating their troops in the Central Yangtse region in anticipation of an attack by the troops of the Southern government under Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The latest information from the camp of the latter is to the effect, quoting an *Eastern* News Agency report of February 15, that Dr. Sun's plans are progressing and the troops under the command of General Li Lieh-chun are advancing in the direction of Chuanchow.

With the assistance of Ningpo seamen the shipping strike at Hongkong is being broken. The special constables, who have been on duty during the movement, have been recalled and a number of the coastwise and ocean vessels tied up in the port have been released. The *China* and the *Monteagle* have sailed for Pacific coast ports, the *Empress of Asia* will leave Shanghai this week, and the *Empress of Japan*, after having made a trip to

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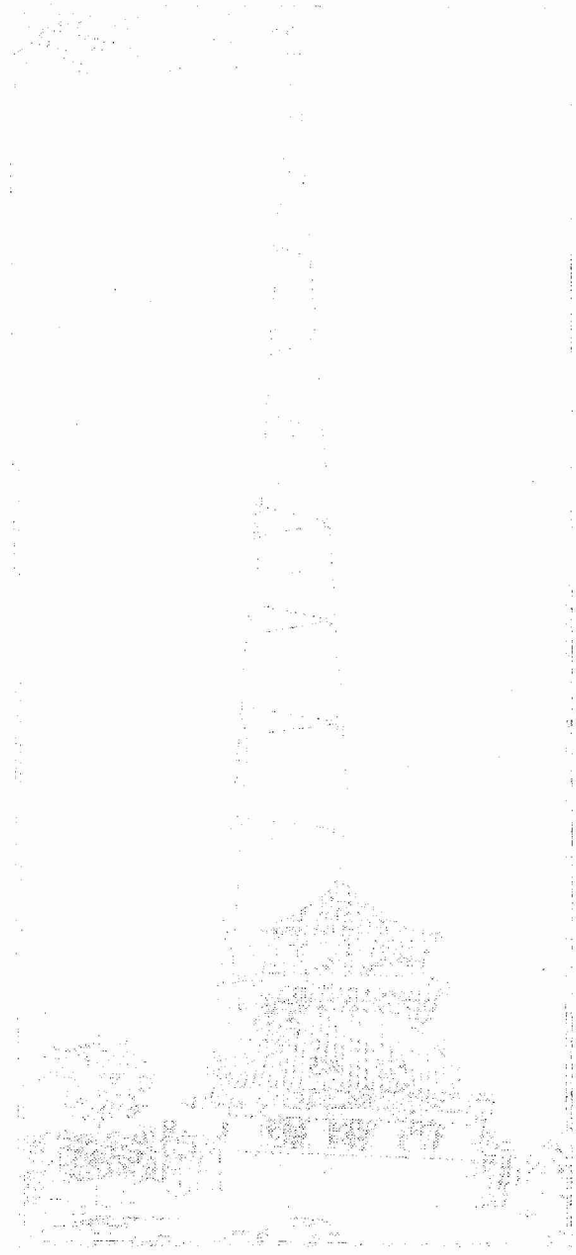

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the port mentioned to take on a large number of Ningpo seamen, has returned to Hongkong.

The interest in Japan continues to be centered around the meeting of the Diet. The budget is now under discussion and, according to a *Japan Advertiser* item, an extra session of the Diet, after the present one is adjourned, may be called to consider national finance and budget revision.

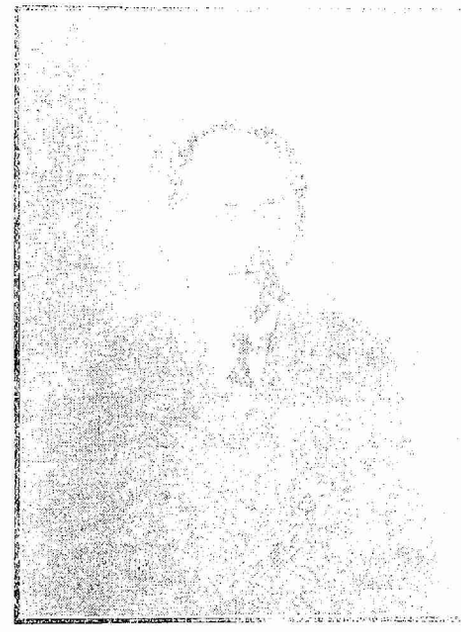
Attacks continue to be made on the government from two angles. The Liberal party charges the administration with mismanagement of colonial interests and the more conservative element is insisting that too many concessions were made at Washington with regard to the naval reduction plan.

The Japan Trading Association has sent a written statement to the lower House of the Diet with regard to the decline in foreign trade of the country. This document, a *Reuter Pacific* report says, treats with the upward tendency of prices without government regulation, the adverse condition of foreign trade and the growth of unemployment.

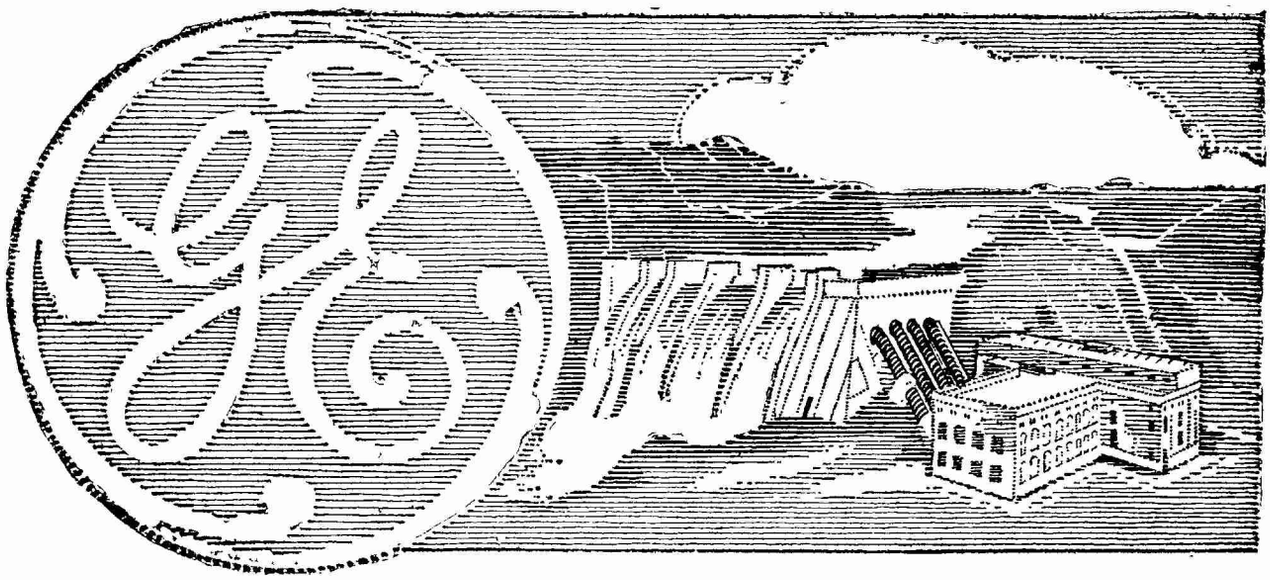
Japanese cotton weavers are said to be opposing the new revision of the Chinese tariff on the ground that it will greatly hamper their business relations with this country.

Plans for turning over the leadership of the Nacionalista party of the Philippines to young members are being advocated by Speaker Osmena, according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. Both Quezon and Osmena would by this move retire and are expected to head a commission to be sent to the United States. The introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress providing for the complete independence of the Philippines in 1923 has revived the interest of the native politicians and it is proposed to send lobbyiste from the islands to assist the measure. Among thoss mentioned are Aguinaldo, the former native militars leader. He has expressed his willingness to go ty America but will not take up a party leadership. Ao the session of the Philippine legislature is nearing a close, a number of the leaders including Speaker of the House Osmena are urging an extra session. An immense amount of unconsidered legislation is the reason given for the move.

Who's Who in China



Eugene Chen
(陳友仁)



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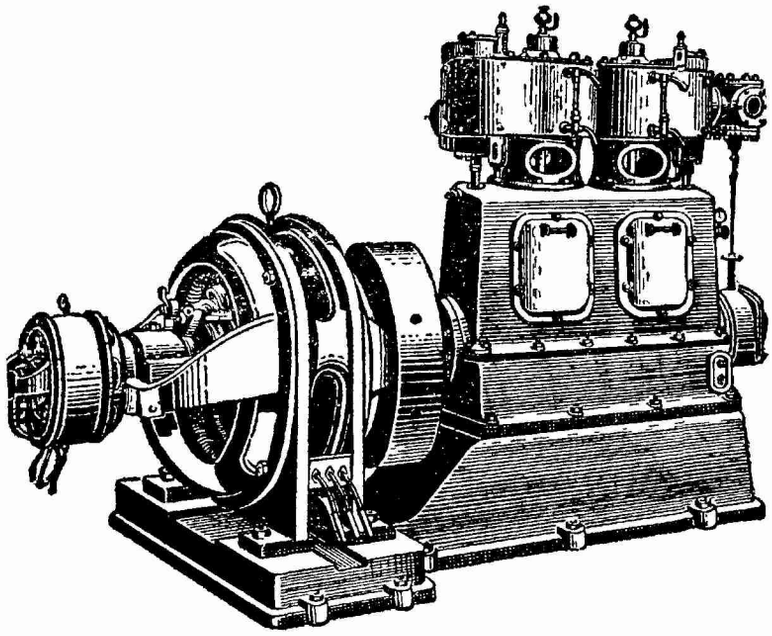

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Eugene Chen is a Cantonese who was born abroad. He is British-educated and has had a legal training. In 1912 he acted as legal adviser to the Ministry of Communications, Peking, during the premiership of Tang Shao-yi, who formed the first Cabinet under the Republican regime in China. Besides other dailies, he owned and edited the "Peking Gazette." His first notable work in the cause of renascent China was done on that paper. It is to this period of Mr. Chen's public labors that Putnam Weale refers in an eloquent passage in the preface to his book on "The Fight for the Republic in China." To quote his own words: "The writer desires to record his indebtedness to the columns of The Peking Gazette, a newspaper which under the brilliant editorship of Eugene Ch'en—a pure Chinese born and educated under the British flag—has fought consistently and victoriously for Liberalism and Justice and has made the Republic a reality to countless thousands who otherwise would have refused to believe in it."

Like many a political worker, Mr. Chen has suffered imprisonment in the cause of liberty. In May, 1917, the powerful pro-Japanese section of the then Peking administration caused him to be arrested, shortly after midnight, for an article which had appeared in the Peking Gazette, disclosing and denouncing certain sinister negotiations which later developed into the China-Japan Military Pact of 1918. After a term of incarceration in two Peking jails, which somewhat impaired his health, Mr. Chen was liberated in pursuance of a Presidential mandate ordering his release.

He left Peking soon after for Shanghai, where he was in close touch with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other Southern leaders during the eventful months which followed the second forcible dissolution of Parliament in 1917. When the Military government at Canton decided to despatch a diplomatic mission to the United States in the summer of 1918, Mr. Chen was selected as a member, his colleagues being Quo Tai-chi and C. T. Wang.

Following the conclusion of the Armistice which ended hostilities between the warring nations of the West, the Military government included Mr. Chen as a technical delegate in the Southern section of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919. He prepared some of the principal documents of the delegation, includiug an important memorandum which set forth China's case for the abrogation of the treaties and notes connected with Japan's Twenty-One Demands. Thc late Dr. George E. Morrison. who was attached to the delegation as a political adviser, declared that this memorandum was the ablest state paper which the Chinese delegation had submitted for the consideration of the Peace Conference. But petty and unworthy jealousy on the part of some of the leading members of the Peking section of the delegation was responsible for the failure of the Southern section to get even a formal hearing of China's case on this particular issue of the Twenty-One Demands. Most of the current arguments and views on the subject are based on the case worked out in Mr. Chen's conference memorandum, It is curious that, while papers for which the Peking section of the delegation were largely responsible have been published, the principal document prepared by Mr. Chen on behalf of the Southern section is still unpublished.

After the Peace Conference, Mr. Chen went to London and visited various centers of continental Europe, investigating post-war conditions and studying, on the spot, the political and economic problems arising out of the vast litter and profound changes

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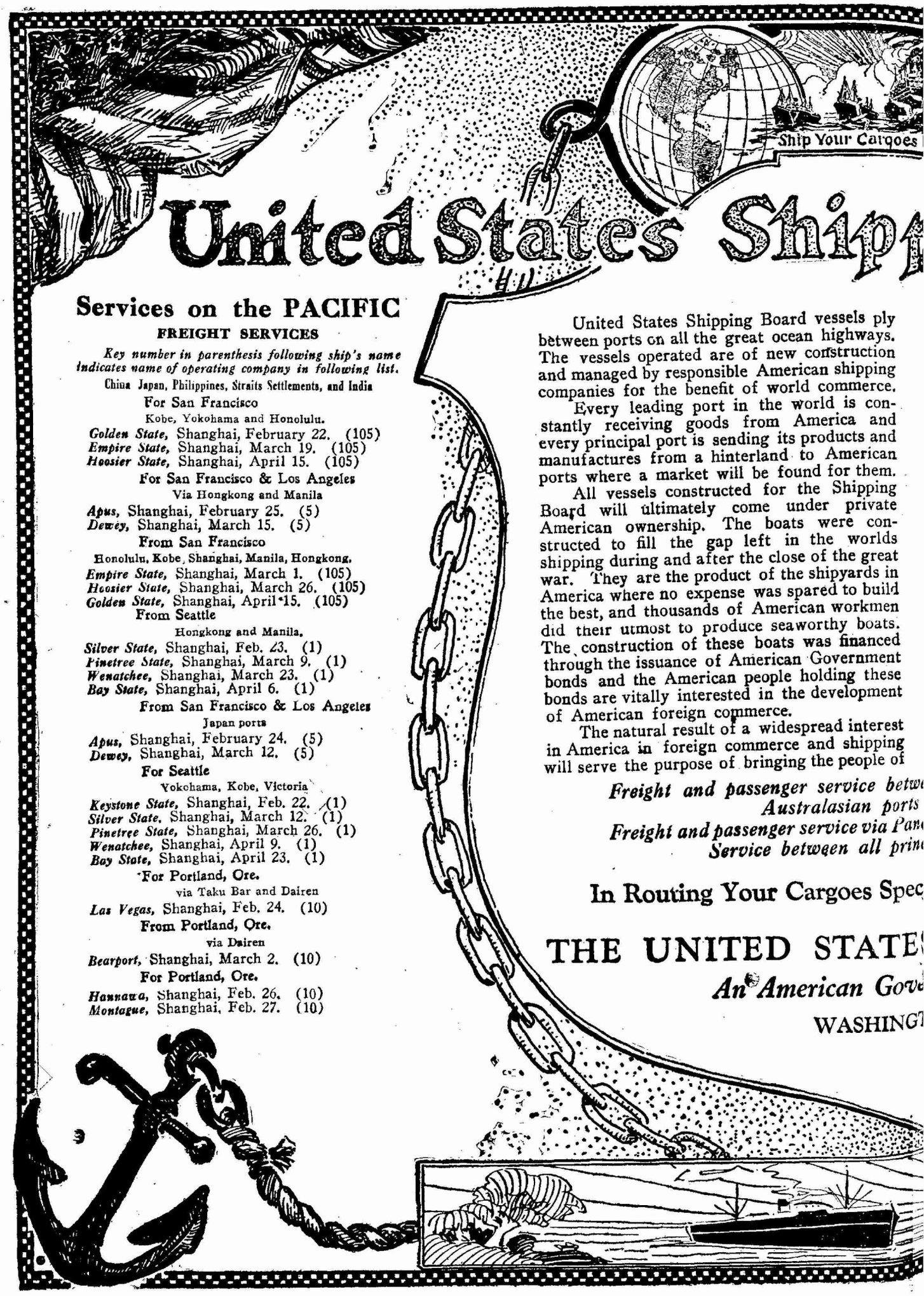

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From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles

Japan ports

Apus, Shanghai, February 24. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)

For Portland, Ore.

via Taku Bar and Dairen

Las Vegas, Shanghai, Feb. 24. (10)

From Portland, Ore.

via Dairen

Bearport, Shanghai, March 2. (10)

For Portland, Ore.

Hannawa, Shanghai, Feb. 26. (10)
Montague, Shanghai, Feb. 27. (10)

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Services on the PACIFIC
PASSENGER SERVICES
Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.
From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)
(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.
(5) Struthers and Barry
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.
(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.
(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. New York, Seattle, San Francisco.
(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

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caused by the war. After an absence of nearly three years in America and Europe, Mr. Chen returned to China last summer. On his arrival at Canton, President Sun Yat-sen immediately appointed him to an important office. He is now on a visit to Shanghai. His articles and controversial letters in the foreign press have introduced a new note of seriousness and reality into the discussion of Chinese affairs, besides raising the tone and level of foreign criticism on the subject. F. Z.

International Friendship Through the Red Cross

Relations between the Chinese Red Cross Society and the American Red Cross has always been the friendliest. The Chinese have sent contributions to America in time of need and America has come to the aid of her sister republic in time of flood and famine. In 1906, soon after the fire in San Francisco, this society was instrumental in sending $100,000 to the committee in San Francisco. In previous floods, as well as, in the recent famine disaster, the American Red Cross has not only alleviated immediate distress but has done a piece of really constructive relief work in trying to prevent future disasters of this kind.

Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, in telling of this work had the following to say:

"Four years ago there was a serious flood. The Red Cross took a hand in the relief work at the time, but with their usual foresight after they had relieved the distress they began to study this problem of inundation in China and they asked John R. Freeman,

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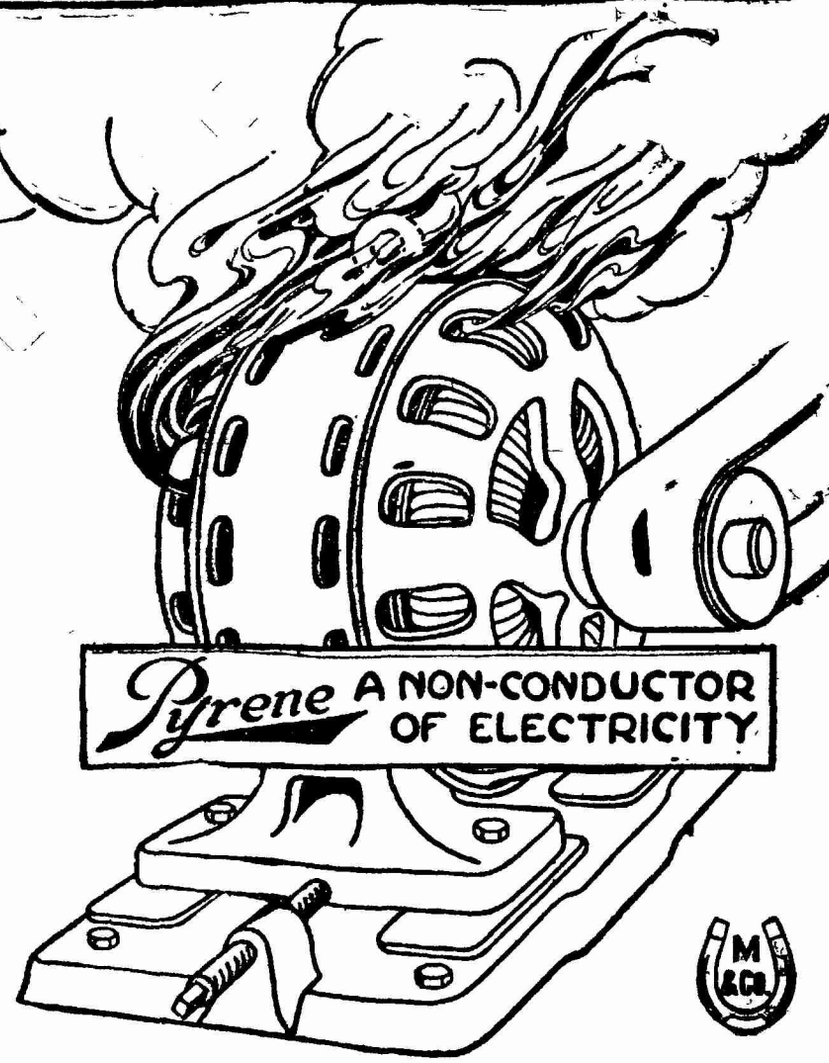

Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

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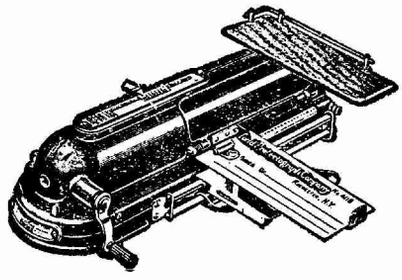

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19-584

our foremost civil engineer, if he would not go to China and take a group of engineers with him and see what could be done to stop permanently those troubles. Mr. Freeman had just finished his work on the Panama Canal, was very tired and felt he ought to retire. We are old friends and he spoke to me about this work and I told him the story of Yang, an old Chinese engineer who settled this district more than four thousand years ago, and I urged him to finish the work of Yang telling him he could not possibly give a greater service to the world.

"When I was appointed Minister to China, the first thing I did was to hunt up the engineers Mr. Freeman left behind and ascertain the state of their studies and most of the problems had been settled. Mr. Freeman has done much in building roads and helping many Chinese in employing them for his work. I am hoping that all Red Cross Societies will get together and complete Mr. Freeman's work."

That this spirit of helpfulness between the societies of the two countries is appreciated by the Chinese people is attested to by the following excerpt from a recent speech by a member of the Chinese Embassy in Washington:

"The Red Cross has a wide field in China. With the modernization of China, we want all that is good from the West and the Red Cross is one of the civilizing agencies we would like to see strongly established. I venture to predict that in time the Chinese Red Cross will exert a very great influence on the national life of the country. No organization which has for its ideals those of the Red Cross can fail to gain public support. The Chinese Red Cross already has a long list of achievements to its credit. In spreading the gospel of right living, in introducing sanitation throughout the land and in combating plagues and other diseases, the Chinese Red Cross has done admirable work. In 1918, the society was reorganized to increase its efficiency and broaden its usefulness and I can confidently predict that it will become a source of pride not only to China and the Chinese, but also to the 'Mother Society,' the American Red Cross.

"I bring to you a message of friendship and goodwill from the people of China. We wish you every success in all your future undertakings. Every move in the interest of humanity and civilization made by the American Republic will awaken a ready and friendly response in the Republic of China."

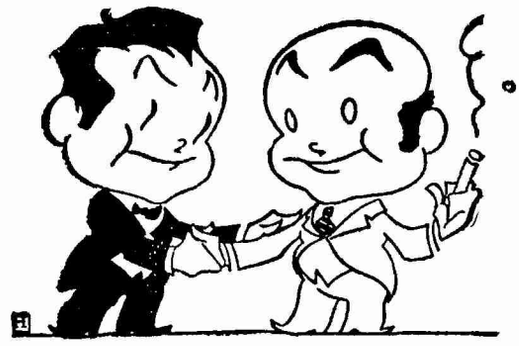
American College Club

The American College Club will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred F. Bills, 464 Rue Lafayette, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, February 28, at 8:15 o'clock. All business of this meeting is to be eliminated except the report of the A. A. U. W.

Mrs. Carleton Lacy has requested that all voluntary subscriptions for the Moral Welfare Committee Fund be made previous to the meeting or at this meeting. A group from St. John's University will give a play, "The Flower Shop." The program starts at 8:30 o'clock, following the program light refreshments will be served. It is asked that all those planning to attend will communicate with Mrs. Bills.

National Christian Conference

An important event on the Shanghai calendar for the spring is the coming to this city of the National Christian Conference early in May. About a thousand men and women from all parts of China and from America and Europe will meet here from May 2 to 11, holding their sessions in the



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AMERICAN EXPRESS

Town Hall, to consider the leading issues before the Chinese Church. This is the fifth national conference of Protestant forces to be held since the introduction of Christianity into this country, but will be unique in that one-half of the delegates will be Chinese, whereas only so short a time ago as at the conference of 1907, there were so few Chinese Christian leaders as to make the conference entirely one of missionary workers.

A hospitality committee is working with the assistance of an honorary committee of hosts and hostesses representing all of the leading foreign organizations of the city, to provide accommodation for the 500 foreign delegates from China and abroad. A score or more of distinguished visitors from other countries will attend the Conference as fraternal delegates, and in many cases will combine attendance at this gathering with a trip to Peking for the April meeting to be held there of the World's Student Christian Federation. These two great gatherings of international significance will make 1922 a marked year in the history of Christianity in China. The attendance at both is necessarily so limited, in proportion to the numbers of people who are eager to go, that interest in them is running high in student and church circles.

The theme of the National Christian Conference is "The Chinese Church," and the program will center in the reports of five commissions which for months have been doing preparatory work on various phases of this theme. Several hundred men and women in all sections of China have been enlisted in this preliminary research work, and the conference is gathering momentum as their reports come in. The central purpose of the conference is to secure a greater degree of leadership on the part of the Chinese people in all church activities, and the mission forces are prepared to recommend a far greater degree of joint administration of the church in China than would have been possible up to the present time, when Chinese leadership is becoming so encouragingly strong and able.

The conference is called at the instigation of the China Continuation Committee, which was established in 1913 as a correlating agency for the Protestant work in China. This committee arranged for the election a year ago, of forty representatives from all parts of China, who form the committee on arrangements for the conference. Its executive officers are as follows: Chairman, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D; general secretaries, Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D. D., Rev. E. C. Lobenstine and Miss Wood, executive secretaries, Rev. T. C. Wu and Rev. W. P. Roberts. The offices of the committee on arrangements are at 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, and from here the registration is being watched with the keenest interest. Thus far 720 delegates are officially on the list, and the numbers are coming in every day.

Men and Events

Howard N. Bucknell, student interpreter of the American Legation, Peking, was in Shanghai this week enroute to America on leave.

Mrs. T. E. Doremus, wife of Mr. Doremus of the Dupont Company, Shanghai, departed for a short trip to Manila, and Hongkong, on the *s. s. Silver State*, on Thursday, February 23.

James M. Pringle of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed on the *s. s. Keystone State*, on Wednesday, February 22, for his home in New York. Mr. Pringle received word recently of the serious illness of his father.

Mrs. R. Deming, Jr., wife of Mr. Deming of the Texas Oil Company, departed for America, on the *s. s. Golden State*, on Wednesday, February 22. Mrs. Deming has been ill for the last few months and is going to America to recuperate.

The fourth lecture on China arranged by the American University Club of China, will be given at the Union Club,

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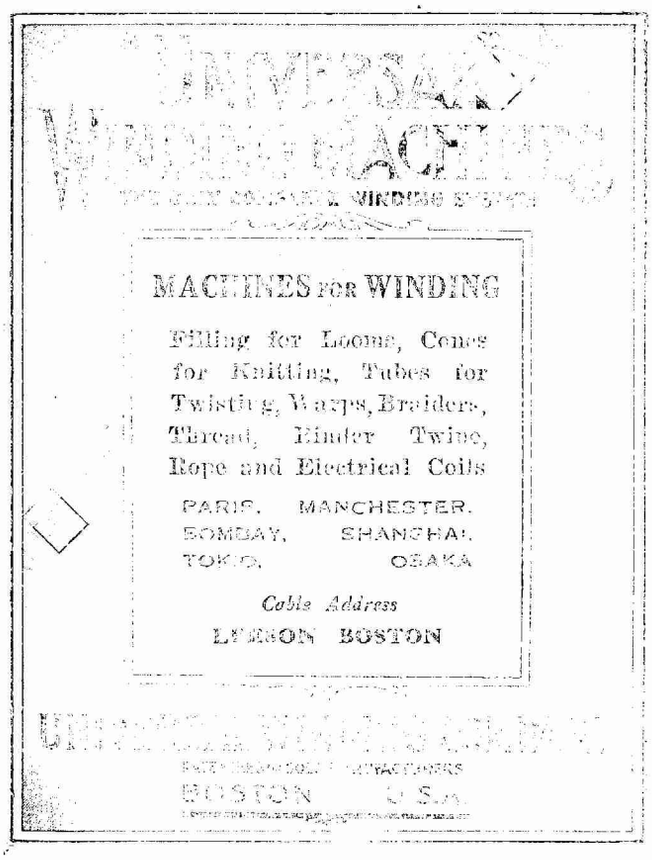
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Friday evening, February 24, at 9 o'clock. Dr. C. T. Wang will speak on "The Fight for a Constitutional Government in China." The lecture is open to the public.

"Astrology—Is There Any Thing in it?", was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. H. Chatley before a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, February 20, in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. Much interest was attached to this lecture, it being the farewell address of Mr. Chatley.

The art and literary sections of the British Women's Association were at home to the members of the American Woman's Club, on Monday afternoon, February 20, from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Professor Osvald Siren, Ph. D., chairman of history of art in the University of Stockholm, spoke on "Chinese and European Art." Several excellent illustrations of art were shown.

The marriage took place on Tuesday afternoon, February 21, of Charles A. Barker of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and Miss Ruth Farnsworth, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Perkins at the American Consulate. Reverend Luther Freeman officiated. Mrs. Barker has been travelling in the East with her mother, who returned to America on Tuesday on the *s. s. Golden State.*

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly and will remain here during the sitting of the International Tariff Revision Commission. He will be accompanied by his secretary, A. Bland Calder. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, who attended the Washington Conference, is also expected in Shanghai on Friday, February 24, to act as chairman of the Revision Commission,

The Fuh Tan University buildings have been moved to Kiangwan, where new buildings have been erected. The Middle School, however, will still be located at Siccawei. Several dormitories have been erected to take care of the students and there were more than 270 candidates taking the entrance examinations for entrance in the college and middle school. A co-operative store is being organized by the sophomore class of the commercial department of the students.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking, plans to depart from Peking soon on a tour of American consulates along the China coast, according to word received here. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, Major John MacGruder, and Paul R Josselyn. This party, will go to Tsingtao where they will take the U. S. *s. s. Albany*, going by this vessel to Manila, where the marriage of Miss Helen Schurman and Major MacGruder will take place. Dr. Schurman will return to Peking by way of Hongkong and Canton in April.

The four United States Shipping Board steamers the *s. s. Cathay, Oriental, Mandarin* and *Celestial*, built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company, Shanghai, have been purchased by the Robert Dollar Company, according to word received here recently. The steamers were taken on their trial trips by the Dollar Company to San Francisco, having their own officers and engineers aboard. The vessels will sail under the Dollar flag and the purchase of the four ships bring the total number owned and operated by that the company to twenty-three. Constructed in the Orient they should prove especially valuable for this Oriental run.

The Washington Birthday Ball in celebration of George Washington's Birthday, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall, Shanghai, when more than 1,600 people were in attendance, including all nationalities. The hall was fittingly decorated in flags, and an emblem of electric lights outlining a portrait of Washington, with the hall itself transformed into his home at Mt. Vernon. Dancing took place from 9:30 until early hours in the morning. A historical pageant, consisting of old dances was introduced in the early part of the evening as a part of the program and more than thirty people participated in this event. Supper was served from 12 until 2 o'clock. Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham received the guests.

News from North China

A large nnmber of persons were present to hear the address delivered by Chaplain Fisher on Abraham Lincoln at the American Army Recreation Hall at Tientsin on Sunday evening in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday. The Fifteenth Infantry band played patriotic selections suitable for the occasion.

The largest crowd which has yet gathered to demonstrate on the Shantung and related questions assembled on North Wall Street at Tientsin on Sunday last and paraded over the usual route around the city, according to the *Star*. Chinese estimates placed the number of paraders at more than 100,000 and there were 102 different organizations represented.

Fei Yi-chieh, Commissioner of Finance of Fukien, who is now in Peking, has interviewed the President and the

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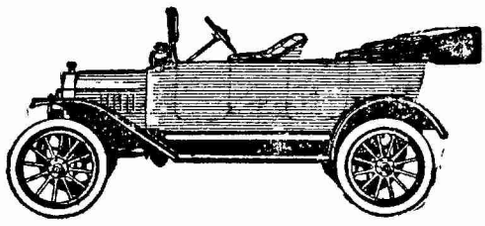

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Minister of Finance in the course of which he asked for enormous funds to be remitted to Fukien to strengthen the defence measures against the possible invasion by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops. Mr. Fei did not receive a satisfactory reply from the government.

Chow Yin-yao has been appointed Consul-General at Paris to succeed Liao Shih-kung, and Mr. Liao has been appointed assistant to the vice-chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission which is soon to sit at Shanghai. Vice-Chairman Chow Chuan-ching will proceed to Shanghai within a few days where he will commence preparations for the work of the Commission.

The Ministry of Justice has issued a circular to all the provincial courts of justice stating that March has been fixed upon as the date for a meeting of representatives from the judges of the various provinces to deliberate upon reforms to be instituted in preparation for the giving up of the consular jurisdiction by the foreign Powers and the turning over of all foreigners to Chinese courts for trial.

Former Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, General Wang Chan-yuan and Pan Fu, former Acting Minister of Finance. together with Lu Hai-huan, a prominent member of the Shantung gentry, are organizing a big industrial corporation to be capitalized at $50,000,000 and to operate at Tsingtao after the restoration of the leased territory by Japan. General Chin will be the largest investor in the corporation.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, has published a statement, giving details of expenditure in connection with the loans of about $20,000,000 he had secured to pass over the two near years. According to the statement, out of the $14,000,000 treasury bonds, $8,000,000 were spent for the payment of the Fengtien, Chihli and other armies, and the remaining $3,000,000 was for the payment of "foreign advisers", the refunding of small short term loans both to Chinese and foreign banks.

Hsiung Hsi Ling, former Prime Minister and now president of the Chihli River Commission, left Peking Monday for Shanghai to attend the conference on education. The leading eduationalists in North China have all gone there to participate in the forthcoming educational meeting. Mr. Hsiung is expected to be away for a fortnight. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, and Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of the Nankai Univesity, left Tientsin for Shanghai last week end.

The superintendent of nurses of the Peking Union Medical College announces the departures of Miss Joan Swann and Miss Frances Travers and the arrival of Mrs. Edith Huang. Mrs. Huang graduated from Northwestern University, Ohio, in 1914, and took her nursing training at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia where she graduated in 1917. Since 1918 she has been in charge of the diet kitchen and of anaesthesia work in the Hunan-Yale Hospital at Changsha.

In order to gain confidence of the public for its financia policy the government, at the suggestion of Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, has officially published the details of all existing loans contracted by previous Cabinets with Chinese and foreign banks. The grand total of these loans is given as $104,061,582. Mr. Chang has also submitted details of his plan for the redemption of the small loans to be covered by the proposed issue of £96,000,000 secured on the salt surplus.

At a Cabinet meeting held on February 14 Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, recommended the establishment of a commission to investigate the question of China's indebtedness, foreign and Chinese, this commission to be headed by the Minister of the Interior, Kao Ling-wei, and to include the head of the loan department and representatives of the Chinese Banking Group and the commercial interests of the country. He suggested the appointment of the commission within the next fortnight.

On Monday afternoon President Hsu Shih-chang gave a tea party to all the military and civil officials of the government and Chinese and foreign journalists in the Capital at the Presidential Palace. A theatrical performance was given in which all the famous actors of the city took part. The President read an address to the officials, dwelling upon the Chinese achievements at the Washington Conference, the disbandment of superfulous troops, and the necessity of the early convocation of a legal parliament.

Sir Charles Addis, managing director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, director of the Bank of England, and British representative of the International Consortium, was the guest of the Chinese Bankers' Association and the Peking Chinese Chamber of Commerce at a banquet in the Bankers' Club on the evening of February 15. Feng-kwang, governor of the Bank of China, presided over the function. Among those present were Chang Hu, Minister of Finance and Hsu Shih-chwang, director-general of the Currency Bureau.

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19-591

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ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-592

The inaugural meeting of the Yangtse River Improvement Commission was held in the Ministry of the Interior last Friday. Among those present were Kao Ling-wei, Minister of the Interior; Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs; Sun Pao-chi, director general of Customs Administration. Minister Kao is director general of the newly formed commission. A technical commitee will soon be established with three foreign members and four Chinese members to make a preliminary study of the question similar to the technical committee of the Chihli River Commission.

Colonel S. A. Cheney, new Military Attache of the American Legation at Peking, was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by the American Association of North China in Wagons Lits on February 15, and made a short speech on the situation as it was obtained among the three new Baltic states Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia as he found them while there in 1910 and 1920. Colonel Cheney was introduced by D. J. Torrance, who annonnced that there would hereafter be monthly meetings of the Association, and that they would be held on the third Wednesday of every month. Over sixty members were present.

More than 500 students from all over the country are expected to attend the Peking conference of the World's Student Christian Federation which is to be held in the Capital some time in April. Over 150 of them will be women students. The first invitations were sent to the 270 student branches of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. schools. This delegation of 500 will be the most representative gathering of students that has ever been held in China. From Canton on the South to Harbin on the North, from every city of importance young men and women are coming according to the announcement made in Peking.

Following the election of Chiang Peng-chen as president and of Chen Fu-yi as vice-president of the Bank of Communications the branch at Shanghai, according to current reports. has wired to Peking refusing to abide by the decision of the recent shareholders' meeting which elected these two persons to be the chiefs of the bank. The situation is said to be rather complicated, and the only solution to the problem which will satisfy the Shanghai shareholders is the resignation of at least Vice-president Chen. Both of these new officers are said to be followers of Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-cho. Hence there is opposition from Tsao Ju-ling's friends.

Peking, February 18, 1922.

News from Central China

Admiral Bullard, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the U. S. Navy, is visiting Hankow from the lower Yangtze valley. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bullard.

Kwan Youngson, for many years a director and treasurer of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. and secretary of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company at Hankow, died of heart failure last week.

Thomas Sze, brother of Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, is visiting Hankow this week. Mr. Sze is also chief of the motor truck service now operating between Peking and Kalgan.

Export and import conditions are still in the lull owing to the China New Year season. Business as a whole has not yet started in earnest, and it is anticipated that after the Lantern festival on February 11, business activities will commence.

H. C. Liu, chief secretary of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, gave a dinner last week in honor of Chen Chieh, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hupeh, and Thomas Sze, Alfred Sze's brother. Many of his Chinese and foreign friends were present at the dinner.

The headquarters of the widely heralded northern expedition of Canton will soon be removed from Kweilin to be located in Hunan. Large blocks of Southern troops from Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow aggregating some 60,000 men, are actually on the move.

The American Woman's Club of Hankow presented last Friday in the Russian Municipal Hall two plays entitled "Nevertheless" and "The Old Woman Shows" for the benefit of the Ricksha Coolies' Fund in Hankow. Music was supplied by the band of the Hankow Race Club.

G. S. Moss, British Vice Consul at Hankow, will address the next meeting of the Literary Guild, according to an announcement at the last meeting. Mr. Moss, had been with the labor battalions in France during the war, and will read a paper on his experiences in that line of war work.

The whole of the 25th Division of Chihli troops stationed at Yochow under the command of General Chang Fu-lai, has received orders from General Wu Pei-fu to proceed to Paot-

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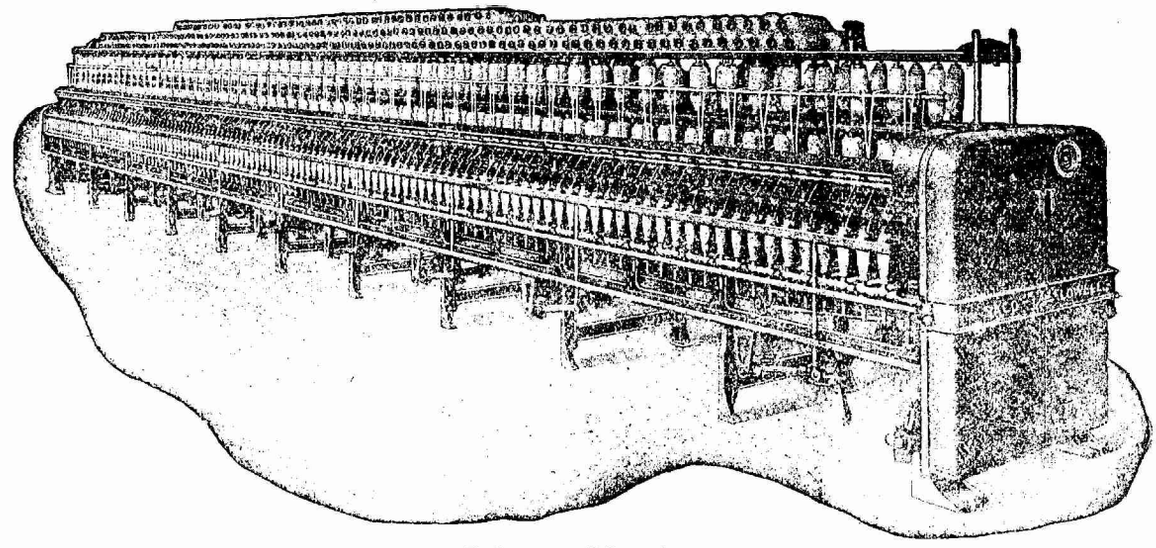

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ingfu immediately. A number of officers of this division are in Hankow making arrangements for withdrawing their troops from Hunan.

James H. Fillmore, of the Fillmore Music House in America, who is at present visiting Hankow with his daughter, will give a sermon at the Union Church tomorrow. Miss Fillmore will give two solos during the service. Mr. Fillmore is now guest of his son-in-law, C. C. Shedd, of the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

Wu Pei-fu has issued an official statement denying the report that he has been holding up the Peking-Hankow trains for transporting troops along the Kinhan line. He further stated that trains on the Kinhah line had been running regularly of late, and that conditions in that region were normal and peaceful despite rumors of mobilization.

Members of the Wine and Tobacco Guilds are continuing their strike against Wu Pei-fu's military taxation. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang are stepping into the breach with the view of urging the strikers to resume business, during which they will approach General Wu Pei-fu to have the protested tariffs revoked.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, will leave Hankow next week on a ten days visit to Peking. After his stay in the Capital, Mr. Segawa will return to Hankow for a few days, and in the early part of March will again leave for Japan on furlough. Yasuyoshi Kifune, Japanese Vice Consul, will be in charge of the consulate during his absence.

General Hsiao Yao-nan and Civil Governor Liu Tsen-en of Wuchang reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently that the province of Hupeh will contribute $3,000,000 to the fund for the redemption of the Shantung railway. In order to raise the pledged sum a 20 percent reduction in the salaries of all officials in the province shall be made to be allotted to the redemption fund.

The Hunan Labor Union of Changsha has lodged a protest with General Chao Hengti against his execution of two labor leaders in the recent cotton mill strike. Chao executed two secretaries of that union when strikers came into open clash with soldiers sent by General Chao to protect the premises of the Hunan Cotton Mill. Vigorous protest is being raised from all quarters in Changsha.

Essom M. Gale of the Salt Gabelle Administration at Hankow, denied the reports so widely circulated in Shanghai Chinese papers that the premises of the Salt Gabelle were besieged by troops of General Wu Pei-fu who demanded the handing over of money to pay troops before the China New Year. The false report further adds that British marines were present to protect the administration from being molested by soldiers.

Chen Chieh, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hankow, gave a banquet on Saturday night at the China Merchants Club in honor of the Consular Body, foreign military and navy officers and other friends in Hankow. Since his coming to Hankow, he has been very popular in both Chinese and foreign circles. He is liked by the Chinese because of his ability in handling delicate and complicated foreign affairs in Hankow.

Members of the Ricksha Coolies Asscoiation of Hankow, and Railway Workers Clubs of the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways addressed a letter to the Hongkong Seamen's Club congratulating them on their success in the present shipping strike, and urging them to hold on until a satisfactory settlement is effected. The maintaining of the shipping strike at Hongkong, they state, means a successful test of the strength of Chinese working class at large.

Chihli troops under Commander Chang Fui-lai at Chenglingchi, the Customs quarters of Yochow, Hunan, violently looted the city, and especially the likin collection offices where they made away with some $5,500. The superintendent of likin revenues and one civilian were killed during the confusion that followed. The cause of the looting was the pay of troops being left several months in arrear, and failing to get money after the China New Year season, the soldiers broke outageously on the night of February 6, thoroughly looting all rich shops and families.

H. S. Chuck, civil engineer of the Pacific Trading Company of Hankow, who had been commissioned by the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee to investigate damaged dykes along the Han River, returned from his extended trip last Friday. The total damage done at various points along the Han River by the flood of last summer, amounts to several millions of dollars. Work is now being carried on speedily to repair all the damaged dykes and put them in proper conditions before the next high water season. Hanchuen district, a lake region, is the worst affected place. Thousands of mow of land being still under water, and almost all farmers being refugees elsewhere.

Hankow, February 11, 1922.

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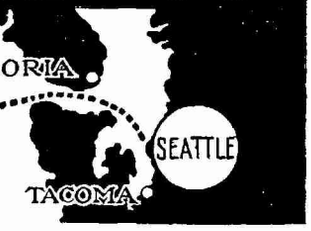

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Week's News Summary

GENERAL

February 16. Secretary of the Navy Denby issues statement pointing out that since 1919 wartime naval establishment had been reduced from a total of 1362 vessels to 900 vessels,: 32,708 commissioned officers to 6,163 and 470,723 enlisted men to 100,999.——London dispatch says total sums to be returned to investors in Banque Industrielle de Chine will be 400 million francs of which 300 million francs will go to the Far East and 100 million to France,

February 17. London report says continued disorders exist in Belfast, ending in bayonet charges with thirty-two dead and 100 injured in Erin.——The proposed boycott of reception planned in honor of the Prince of Wales at Delhi failed and 100,000 turned out when Prince of Wales dedicated memorial to his grandfather.——Slavery in Hongkong is debated in the House of Commons in London, according to London dispatch.——Paris dispatch says independence for Turkey is promised by French leader according to a speech recently delivered in honor of French Commissioner in Morocco.

February 18. Disorder still continues in Blefast and many more changes in frontier means war, according to London report.——A bonus for soldiers estimated at $5,000,000,000 is a proposal which has evoked intense agitation in Congress, according to Washington report.——The seamen's strike at Hongkong is near end, according to Hongkong report.——U. S. Senate passes resolution asking President Harding for full information regarding the negotiation of the Pacific Treaty.——London report says at annual meeting of Midland Railway Company negotiations are proceeding for amalgamation of railways with an aggregate capital of £527,000,000.——Paris dispatch says French attitude toward Soviet government is unchanged, according to M. Poincare.

February 20. Debate on Ulster amendment to Irish Bill regarding Irish boundary dispute is resumed in House of Commons.——A lengthy announcement regarding the result of the Washington Conference was published by the Peking government, according to Peking report.——French taxpayer's burden much heavier than Germany's, owing to fact that Germany has not paid large amounts to the French Treasuary, according to Paris report.

February 21. Peking dispatch says Chita's army pushes Merkulov's forces nearer sea and continues pursuit of the reactionary White army.——The reservation to Four Power Treaty now probable according to Senator Lodge who will yield to demand for definition, according to Washington report.——Washington report says government will take no definite action with regard to threatened mine strike and will oppose big rail and mine union.——The tension in Ireland is relaxed, according to London report.

February 22. Washington report says M. Loucheur, Treasury Minister in Briand Cabinet, declares American should cancel obligations as best way of helping reconstruction of Europe.——Rebellion flares up in Erin again, according to London report.——Chita dispatch says Red Army fights the Japanese ending in a desperate fight.——Peking dispatch says Marshall Joffre expected to arrive China on February 25.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report in which we advised conservative operations on the bull side of cotton, the market has experienced a sharp advance, principally due to the rise in Mid-Americans and Indians.

The reasons assigned for the recent advance in Mid-American is on the strength of Liverpool market, Government reports construed bullish, a higher Foreign Exchange rate, Foreign buying, Japanese buying, local covering, large exports, speculative buying, big operators buying and heavy Western buying.

As to the China market, the outlook continues very encouraging, and aside from immediate fluctuations in

settling the question of the price at which the balance of the crop will be sold, will undoubtedly be found in the outlook of the yarn market. From present indications it is in a quite healthy condition and we therefore continue to feel that purchases should be made on all easy markets.

Yarn —During the early part of the week the market has been keeping steady and at the close, the price improved some one to two taels with undertone steady. In all some 6 to 7,000 bales have changed hands for export to Canton, Swatow, Hankow, Kiangse, Anhwei, Fukien, Szechuen and Northern ports.

Local Mill sales being reported as follows:—

Ewo Mills sold 7,000 bales Five Men 20's at Tls. 162,00; Man & Goat 20's at Tls. 158.00, and Three Joss 20's at Tls. 165.00, all March/April delivery.

Naigai Mill sold 2,500 bales Watermoon 16's & 20's at Tls. 155.00 April/May/June delivery.

Liverpool, February 16, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....10.21 Pence
" " March .....10.00 "
" " May .....10.02 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, February 16, 1922.

New York Market:—March.....17.57 Cents
May .....17.30 "
July.....16.80 "
October .....16.36 "
Spot .....17.90 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, February 16, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 419 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal March ..... " 300 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 345 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow .....Tls. 33.00
Shanghai ..... " 30.00
" M-ginned, ... " 30.00
Taichong ..... " 32.00
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, February 16, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928.....100.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ...100.20
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....110⅞
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....106¼
New York City		4¼	1965.....104¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			13¼
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			7½

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

China Steam Filatures: No change has taken place since our last report. Market remains dull, with only a few enquiries. With the heavy decline in Japans, we should not be surprised to find local merchants willing to make concessions before long.

Tsatlee: Remain unchanged.

Tussahs: Since our last report prices have declined and business has been done on the 16th at Tls. 770 for Market Chops and on the 17th at Tls. 785 for Best Chops. Both of these purchases were made for Europe. Only very few bales are obtainable at these prices, and merchants are confident that no big reductions will take place, as stock is nearly exhausted,

Shipment up to February 14, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	18881 B/s	14119 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6284 "	430 "
White Silks	6633 "	5895 "
Yellow Silks	10142 "	8595 "
Tussahs	8355 "	4554 "

Yokohama: Reports a more active market, with prices on the decline. Demand is chiefly for America. The stock is about 15,000 Bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to January 31st 1922) 163,000 B/s
" 1920/1921 " 68,000 "
" 1919/1920 " 179,000 "

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 22nd, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver, after touching 33¾d., with a little Indian buying for "spot" has recovered to 33⅞d., the rate for two months forward is ⅜d. lower than ready. Our rate for T/T on London followed silver, dropping to 3/2⅛d. and recovering ⅛d. to 3/3d. to-day. A steady market prevailed on profit taking resales of Gold T/T, but to-day the market its weak again, and the official quotation for T/T quite nominal, with good buyers at 3/2⅜d.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 33 820,000 an increase of Tls. 2,450,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 26,860,000 " of $ 2,490,000.
estimated value in Tls. 53,159,000 as against Tls. 65,975,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Feb. 16	Friday Feb. 17	Sat. Feb. 18	Mon. Feb. 20	Tuesday Feb. 21	Wed. Feb. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.905	3/4	3/3½	3/3½	3/3 3/2½	3/2½	3/3
D/Dtts. "	—	3/4¼	3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3¼ 3/2¾	3/2⅝	3/3¼
4m/s "	—	3/4½	3/4	3/4	3/3½ 3/3	3/3	3/3½
T/T India	263.940	256	252¾	252¾	249½ 246½	247½	251
T/T France	904.524	840	830	820	795 780	770	780
T/T N. Y.	73.619	72⅓	71½	71½	71 70	70½	71⅜
T/T H'kong	74.643	74¾	74⅛	74⅜	74¾ 74⅜	74¾	74½
T/T Japan	64.916	65¼	66	66	67 68	67½	66½
T/T Batavia	203.678	196⅓	194	194	190½ 188	187½	190
T/T Straits	66.321	69½	70½	70½	71 72	72	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/8.905	3/7	3/6½	3/6½	3/6 3/5½	3/5	3/6
4m/s " D/P	—	3/7⅓	3/7	3/7	3/6½ 3/6	3/6½	3/6½
6m/s " "	3/10.115	3/8¼	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7¼ 3/6⅝	3/6¼	3/7¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,004.524	940	930	920	895 880	870	880
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80.619	79½	78½	78½	78 77	77¾	78¾
4m/s " Docs	—	80¼	79¼	79¼	78¾ 77¾	77½	79½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34⅜	33⅛	34¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅜
	G. $. 66½	G. $. 65⅝	G. $. 65½	G. $. 64⅝	G $. 64⅛	G. $. 65⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 324.80	Tls. 327.30	Tls. 327.80	Tls. 331.30	Tls. 331.80	Tls. 331.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.35	72.2125	72.275	72.3625	72.375	72.4125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%
Bank of France rate of discount		5%
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅛%
" "	4 m/s.	3⅛%
" "	6 m/s.	3⅛%

London on Paris	T/T 48.05
London on Germany	T/T 983
New York on London	T/T 440⅜
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 13/16
Hongkong on "	T/T 2/5⅛
Yokohama " "	T/T 2/1⅜

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, February 1, to February 4, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Eclipse, from U. S. A., January 9.

Sheetings:

Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch ...	Pcs.	2,640
Lead Wool	Pls.	34
Iron Bar Ends	,,	1,583
Iron Pipes	,,	1,970
Quaker Oats	,,	48
Paper, Unclassed	,,	38
Wax, Paraffin	,,	674
Whisky	Doz.	250
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	101,000
Cigarettes	Mille	72,500

S. S. Hoosier State, January 9, from U. S. A.

Cotton Voiles	Yds.	2,055
Linen	,,	605
Iron Pipes	Pls.	156

Iron, Galvanized:

Nails	Pls.	5
Wire Shorts	,,	712
Almonds	,,	8
Asparagus, Canned	,,	14
Beans	,,	34
Butter	,,	14
Cocoa	,,	2
Codfish, Boneless	,,	3
Coffee	,,	11
Chemicals	,,	9
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 75	,,	295
Flour, Corn	,,	99
Fruits, Dried	,,	55
Fruits, Fresh	,,	8
Floatine	,,	450
Ink, Printing	,,	146
Lard, in Tins	,,	32
Leather, Calf	,,	14
Leather, Sole	,,	65
Lime, Chloride of	,,	300
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Milk, Evaporated	,,	142
Nuts of all kinds	,,	11
Oranges, Fresh	,,	31
Paper Writing	,,	164
Pitch	,,	338
Soap Laundry	,,	2
Sugar, Cube	,,	20
Silk Seal, with Cotton back	Catties	44
Chocolate	lb.	276
Felt, Sheathing	Pcs.	100
Lemons	,,	23,250
Trunks	,,	12
Baking Powder	Doz.	20
Canned Fish	Doz.	144
Canned Fruits	,,	177
Canned Meats	,,	220
Canned Vegetables	,,	413
Catsup	,,	245
Hats	,,	9
Hosiery	,,	54
Pickles	,,	26
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	26,972
Paints, Unclassed	,,	344
Buttons	Gross	2,400
Cigarettes	Mille	25,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	268,016

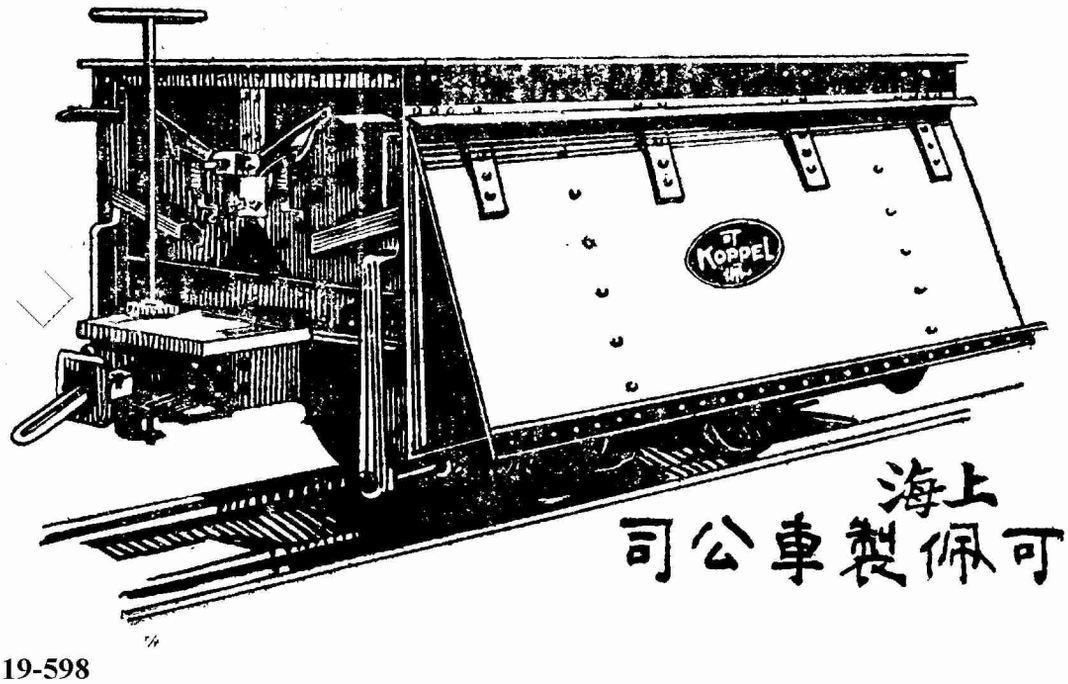
S. S. City of Cambridge, from U. S. A., Jan. 12.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,000	Pls.	3,480
Aluminium Foil	,,	8
Iron Chains	Pls	2
Iron Tubes	,,	504
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,993
Tubes	,,	223
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	675
Acid, Oxalic	,,	17
Celluloid Sheets	,,	2
Ether	,,	14
Flour, Quaker Oats	,,	200
Fireclay	,,	749
Ink, Printing	,,	97
India rubber	,,	15
Paint, Enamel	,,	2
Potassium, Cyanide	,,	4
Soap, Laundry	,,	6
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Fire-bricks	Pcs.	14,440
Leather, Artificial	,,	12
Motor-cars	,,	3
Canned Meats	Doz.	309
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	4,680

S. S. Robert Dollar, January 21.

To New York.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	149
Hides, Buffalo	,,	283
Peas, White	,,	3,360
Skins, Dow	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	19,940
Carpets	,,	14



Gable Bottom cars for Iron Ore supplied to a China Iron Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

19-598

New Books and Publications

Aiding China's Case

The Twenty-One Demands, By G. Zay Wood. New York: Fleming Revell Company; 1921.

The Chino-Japanese Treaties, by G. Zay Wood. New York: Fleming Revell Company; 1921.

China, the United States and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, by G. Zay Wood. New York: Fleming Revell Company; 1921.

MANY aids to China's case at the Washington Conference were given by a flow of books on the nation and its international problems, particularly with reference to its position with regard to Japan. Among these may be listed the works of G. Zay Wood, a Chinese writer, who was formerly editor of the *Far Eastern Republic*, an English language journal published in the United States, the Curtis Fellow in international law and diplomacy at Columbia University and president of the Chinese Political Science Association. These three works, *The Twenty-one Demands*, the *Chino-Japanese Treaties of May 25th* 1915, and *China, the United States and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance*, in a compact way set forth the case of China with particular reference to the treaty from which two of the titles are taken.

Intended primarily for circulation in the United States there is little in any of the volumes that is not more or less common knowledge to the dweller in the Far East. The work is largely of a historical nature dealing with the various circumstances and phases surrounding the consummation and operation of the treaties under review. Naturally Mr. Wood advises the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance but this has been disposed of by the action of the Conference. The author expected an alliance or agreement in which China was to be included and his expectations have to a certain extent been fufilled.

The time element enters largely into the interest of the works and this consequently has its effect upon the present interest of the books. They review, however, what has been destined to be still a vital issue, the Twenty-one Demands, advocating, of course, their burial and refutation. He advocates the return of Shantung and his arguments are those that are most current in China among the thinking Chinese.

It is to be supposed that these three volumes served the purpose for which they were intended and written.

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Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

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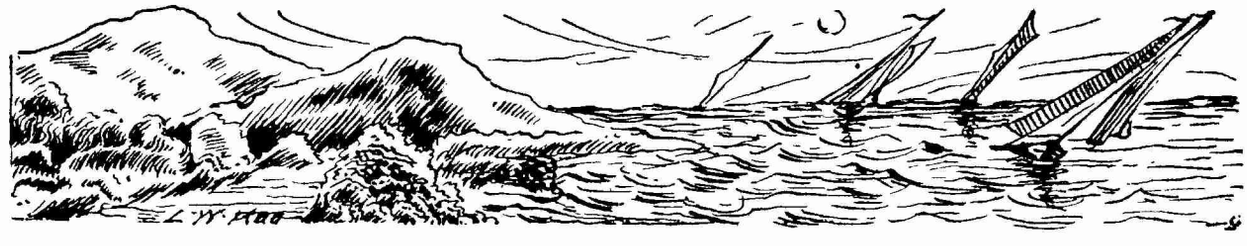

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Comments on the Washington Conference.

Read the news items on pp. 502-503., and the editorial article on pp. 493-494.

Questions. 1. What agreement has been made by England, Japan, and the United States in regard to fortifications in the Pacific? Be specific in giving your answer regarding each country. 2. Comment on Mr. Balfour's remark at the closing session of the Conference, that the Powers could go no further in working out China's problems, and that the future was in the hands of the Chinese themselves. Do you think differently on this question, or do these words sum up the situation? 3. Has the Conference had the effect of removing suspicion which other nations have felt towards Japan? 4. What definite results have followed the disarmament agreement? 5. Do you agree with the writer of the editorial in giving the chief credit to Secretary Hughes? Why, or why not?

2. The Week in the Far East.

Read the news article on pp. 504-505.

Questions. 1. What proposal is under discussion regarding the purchase of the Shantung Railway? What is your attitude towards this proposal? 2. What is the news from Siberia? Who are the "Whites" and who are the "Reds"? 3. What three political leaders in the Philippines are mentioned in this article? What do you know about them?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Tuchuns and the People

Read the article by Upton Close on pp. 497-498.

Questions. 1. What is the most cogent (i. e. forcible, convincing) answer which you can give to a person who believes that China is undergoing regress instead of making progress? 2. Consider this statement: China has an older civilization than any other nation in the world today; this civilization will therefore outlast the civilization of the Western nations. Is this good reasoning? 3. Do the statistics of China's foreign commerce show good or bad conditions as compared with trade conditions in other countries? 4. Criticise this statement: What China needs is leaders; if she gets leaders all will be well. 5. Do the Chinese people control their political and military leaders in any real sense of the word? How is such control as they have, exerted?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Helping China's Poor

Read the article on pp.498-9

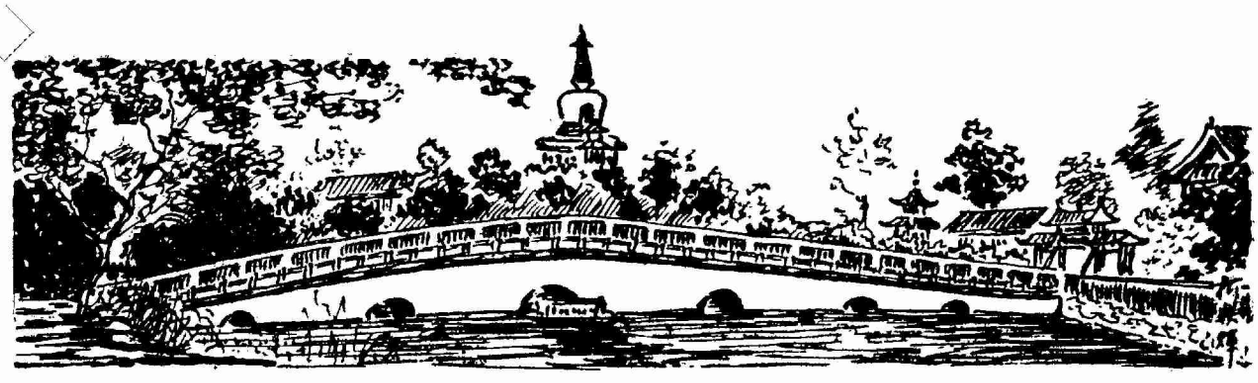
Questions 1. Who is Hsiung Hsi-ling? 2. What new loan is proposed that has caused Hsiung Hsi-ling's letter to be written? 3. How much of the money is to be used to pay back advances from the banks? 4. Why does this amount seem to Mr. Hsiung to be too large? 5. Mr. Hsing says that sometimes the amount of a loan by a bank to the government was converted into foreign money. Can you see any reason for this? 6. Do you agree with Mr. Hsiung's principle that less should be paid to the banks than the face value of their loans? 7. Do you agree with his proposals as to the use that should be made of this balance retained by the government? 8. If the government needs money why should it not use this balance for governmental purposes?

Topic 2. Economic and Financial Conditions During January, 1922

Read the article under this heading that begins on p.499. Note that the information about cotton mills is dealt with in a separate topic.

Questions: 1. Did China suffer more or less than other countries during 1921? Is this statement proved? Is any reason given for it? 2. What happened to the many stock and produce exchanges of Shanghai during the Chinese New Year? 3. Why is the Canton mint an important factor in the world's silver market? 4. Explain how the Canton mint can make a profit out of the manufacture of twenty-cent pieces. Notice the phrase "replacing them with the new, *inferior* product." 5. What does the mint at Hangchow propose to do? 6. How do you explain the fact that the buying of Indian cotton by Chinese mills "is likely to weaken exchange rates here," that is to make Chinese dollars worth less?

Topic 3. The Cotton Industry in China

Read the information about cotton mills that begins at the bottom of p. 500.

Questions: 1. What is the total number of spindles in the cotton mills of China? 2. What percentage of these spindles is owned by Chinese, by foreigners? 3. How many cotton mills are there in China? 4. What percentage of the mills is owned by foreigners, and what percentage by Chinese? 5. Compare the percentages you have worked out and state your conclusions.